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7MARCH 1898 / TO 2

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible]	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 10-45m., 11-14a. Low water, 4-51m., 4-39a.
Banks closed: Holi holiday.
Volunteers' Tactical Rifle Meeting, Santa Cruz.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Parla.
B. V. R., Field day, morning.
Bombay Light Horse, annual Camp, Santa Cruz.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity.—Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the eminent counsel of Bombay, leaves Bombay by the English mail steamer of the 26th instant.

A Theosophic Hall.—Mr. David Gostling has subscribed Rs. 500 to the fund for building a Theosophic Hall in Bombay.

Mrs. Annie Besant.—This distinguished lady theosophist is expected to pay a third visit to Bombay on or about the 2nd April next.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—The "Pomfret Class Race," postponed from Thursday, 3rd instant, will be re-sailed on Thursday, 17th instant. Start at 4-30 p.m.

Reported Theft of a Bayonet.—Major Calwell, Commanding the 24th Eastern Division, R. A., residing at Upper Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of a bayonet, valued at Rs. 8, from Barrack No. 5. Enquiries are afoot.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, Ibo, Chinde, and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Booldana, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

Plague Curative Serum.—Dr. Galliotti was expected to arrive in Bombay by the mail steamer Carthage, on Saturday, with a quantity of the plague curative serum prepared by Professor Lustig; but, unfortunately, the Bombay public have been disappointed. Dr. Galliotti is expected to arrive a fortnight later.

An Operative Seriously Injured.—Fakeer Mahomed, a Mahomedan operative, employed in the Sorab Woollen Mill, at Lady Jamsetji Road, was at work in the mill on Friday last, when he met with an accident by a leather belting striking him on the head, causing serious injury thereon. The operative is now being treated at the J. J. Hospital.

Breaking a Bailiff's Nose.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker again charged Clive Durant with causing hurt to Shapurji Framji, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused defended his own case. Mr. Moses, execution clerk in the Small Causes Court, Mr. Bhagwantrao, jailor, and another witness were called by the accused as his witnesses to support certain statements which he had made in his defence. The case was then adjourned till Friday next.

Jamnadas Jivandas Charitable Dispensary, Porbander.—During the month of February last the number of patients treated in the dispensary was 3,307, among whom the number of new admissions was 840, classified as follows:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	267	181	271	719
Mussalman	32	24	58	114
Parsee	4	1	2	7
Other castes	...	...	...	...
Total..	303	206	331	840

The average daily attendance was 118·1.

Notorious Thieves Committed to Sessions.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Todman charged Mahadoo Lingapa and Abdul Rahiman *alias* Madari, both old offenders, having spent a number of years in jail, with stealing a quantity of cotton thread, of the value of fourteen annas, from the carpet factory of one Pestonji Muncherji, at Ripon Road. From the evidence adduced, it appears that a quantity of thread was dyed and kept to dry in the compound of the factory on Wednesday morning, when the accused entered the compound. The first accused removed the thread and gave it to his companion, and both were making away with it, when the attention of the complainant having been drawn to the absconding accused, the complainant gave chase and arrested them. Mahadoo, the first accused, had five previous convictions against him, one of which was for seven years, awarded to him by the Sessions Judge of Poona. The prisoner, who is only thirty years of age, has spent altogether twelve years and ten months in different jails. The second accused, who is a worthy match for his companion, has had a formidable record of ten previous convictions, two of which were for two years, awarded by the late Mr. P. Ryan and Mr. W. R. Hamilton. The magistrate, after recording the evidence, committed both the accused to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Private Temperance Hospital.—The opening ceremony of a private temperance hospital will be performed conjointly by Bishop I. M. Thoburn, D. D., and the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, to-morrow evening, at 5 o'clock. The hospital is next to the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp. It has been founded (under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.) for all classes, sexes, doctors, to be worked, as far as possible, on the same lines as that of Doctor Richardson's "London Temperance Hospital." No alcohol, as brandy, whisky, wines, to be admitted into the Hospital as stimulants. Any doctor's patients will be received, provided the doctor consents to treat without the use of alcohol as a stimulant. It is optional for the patients to be under the inclusive professional charge of the resident medical officer of the hospital, or to call in, at their own expense, any legally qualified medical or surgical practitioner whom they may think proper, subject to the rules of the establishment. The hospital is big enough to contain 12 single paying wards and 4 free beds, with a dispensary and quarters sufficient to accommodate the hospital staff. The charge for board, nursing, and medical attendance in the hospital, by the staff, will be at the rate of Rs. 5, Rs. 2, and Re. 1 per diem for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class patients, respectively, payable in advance. Whenever practicable, accommodation will be provided in the hospital for such relatives or friends as a patient may wish to have near, upon the distinct understanding that they will strictly conform to the regulations. The charges for board and lodge to such visitors will be Rs. 2-8, Re. 1, and As. 8 for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd-class, respectively.

Fire at Lohar Chawl.—At forty minutes past 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a small one-storeyed house, belonging to a Parsee lady, situated at Lohar Chawl, a narrow street running from the cloth markets and opening into the Kalbadavie Road. At that hour the fire in such a crowded locality would have caused considerable damage but for its discovery in time and the promptitude of the fire brigade, combined with the fact that there was very little wind at the time. The ground floor with its upper storey was in the occupation of one Shaik Ali Haji Abdul, a Mahomedan, who has been utilising it as an eating-house. At the rear of the house, and on the ground floor, there are some four or five hearths in which fires had been kept up for the preparation of food, coffee, tea, etc., sold in the shop. At the time stated a neighbour noticed volumes of smoke emanating from the roof of the house, and immediately gave the alarm. A number of people collected in the street, and on the police appearing on the scene, the door of the house was knocked at, and two or three persons belonging to the shop-keeper, who were asleep at the time on the ground floor, came out. It was then discovered that the fire in the hearth had ignited some bundles of fuel that had been lying close by, and they had in turn set fire to the wooden staircase. The fire brigade stations were communicated with, and in a short time the Fort engine, under Mr. Wilson arrived followed by the Babulla Tank, Sankli Tank, and Gowalla Tank steamers. By this time the fire had spread to the whole of the roofing, which came down within half-an-hour after the outbreak. The first steamers commenced working, with two lines of hoses and with a good supply of water extinguished the flames within an hour after the fire was first discovered, but not before a portion of the upper floor and the whole of the roofing had been destroyed. Notwithstanding the very early hour, the street was crowded with natives of different castes. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500. The house belongs to a Parsee lady named Aimai, who resides in the Fort. Neither the owner nor occupier had insured. The shop-keeper, has continued his business as though nothing had occurred, and a number of customers were seen in the place yesterday, taking tea and coffee, heedless of the fact that the ground floor of the shop was saturated with water used by the fire brigade for extinguishing the outbreak.

The following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Frederick William Amsden, £84,009; Miss Georgiana Baring, £23,119; Mrs. Marie Pauline Helene Benecke, 5954; Sir Robert Stickney Blaine, £341,558; Major-General Newton Robert Burlton, £27,824; Alderman Sir Polydore De Keyser, £137,353; Mr. William Henry Domville, £57,831; Miss Anna Maria Fox, £43,845; Mr. James Gurney, £40,585; Mr. Edward Hoyle, £146,742; Mr. William Spencer Johnson, £66,399; Mr. Charles Andrew McDowell, £135,030; the Hon. Ashley George John Ponssonby, £122,852; Mr. Edward Walford, £9801.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	8
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	16	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	0	14
	Chuckla	0	2	
	Umarkhady	10	3	
	Dongri	5	4	
C	Market	14	4	52
	Dhobi Talao	5	5	
	Fanaswady	5	1	
	Bhuleshwar	4	4	
	Khara Talao	1	2	
	Kumbharwada	5	6	
D	Khetwadi	2	7	21
	Girgaum	9	2	
	Chowpaty	2	2	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	2	0	
E	Mazagon	6	2	64
	Tarwady	2	2	
	Second Nagpada	0	3	
	Kamatipura	6	4	
	Tardeo	7	8	
	Byculla	5	9	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	5	7	18
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	1	1	
G	Mahim	2	2	9
	Worlee	8	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	34	1	1
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		2	142
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		9	
	St George's		1	
	Vassanjee		2	
	Kshatria		2	
	Byculla S. Camp		0	
	Jain, Parel		3	
	Telegu		5	
	Soonee		8	
	Hindu		5	
	General Mahomedan		2	
	Arthur Road		22	
	Nizampura		0	
	Kolsa Mohlla		2	
	Dariasthan		4	
	Modykhana		14	
	Port Trust		3	
	Madanpura		1	
	Modh and Parwar		2	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Bhatia		4	
	J J Hospital		1	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Narielwadi		6	
	Brahma Khatri		1	
	Khutri Memon		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		8	
	Maratha		14	
	Total	159	209	329
	Total mortality same date 1897	38	32	190

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0	12
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	11	1	
	Esplanade	0	3	
B	Mandvie	5	1	30
	Chuckla	5	1	
	Umarkhady	6	6	
	Dongri	10	1	
C	Market	2	1	42
	Dhobi Talao	7	10	
	Fanaswady	6	1	
	Bhuleshwar	9	1	
	Khara Talao	1	1	
	Kumbharwada	11	0	
D	Khetwady	6	2	22
	Girgaum	4	6	
	Chowpatty	3	2	
	Walkeshwar	3	0	
	Mahaluxmi	4	0	
E	Mazagon	6	7	53
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	2	0	
	Kamatipura	9	4	
	Tardeo	22	0	
	Byculla	18	10	
	First Nagpada	4	1	
F	Parel	4	7	17
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	1	1	
G	Mahim	6	3	8
	Worlee	4	0	
	Water Division	0	0	6
	N.-R. & Unknown	27	1	
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		6	104
	Jain		3	
	Grant Road		1	
	St. George's		1	
	Mahim Custom Rd.		0	
	Byculla S Camp		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		2	
	Telagu		1	
	Ripon Road		2	
	Hindu		5	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		18	
	Dariasthan		3	
	Modykhana		8	
	Port Trust		3	
	Messrs. Greaves Cotton		1	
	Police		1	
	Madanpura		8	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Bhatia		2	
	Modh & Porwad		1	
	Pathara Prabhu		4	
	Brahma Khatri		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		7	
	Maratha		13	
	Genl Mahomedan		5	
	Total	197	169	294
	Total plague deaths to date	23,011	19,521	
	Same date last year	114	78	179

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF PLAGUE OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The work carried out by the Plague Committee during the week ending Friday last, is summarised as follows:—

No. of houses visited	34,507
No. of plague cases detected	626
No. of houses disinfected	841
No. of houses evacuated	586
No. of contacts removed	898
No. of evicts sent to health camps	1,804

The number of persons housed in different camps was as under:—

Byculla Camp	4,360
Modikhana Camp	900
Balaram Camp	700
Gokuldas Camp	400
Colaba Camp	400
Elphinstone Road Camp	700
Parsee Camp	400
Byculla Bridge	300
Maratha	450

THE PARSEE PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

Though Mr. Naoroji N. Wadia, C.I.E., has only been back in Bombay a few weeks, he has done a great deal for the relief of his distressed co-religionists, many of whom have been reduced to a state of destitution by the death of their bread-winners from the plague epidemic. Mr. Wadia won the thanks of his community by affording them timely and substantial relief at the time of famine, and his absence in England for a few months was greatly felt. When the present plague made its inroad into the community, the Parsees felt the want of some useful leader in philanthropic effort, and within a day or two of his return Mr. Wadia, with zeal and enthusiasm, took up the cause of his helpless brethren in distress, convened a meeting of influential Parsees, decided to open a new hospital, erect a segregation camp, and invite subscriptions for the purpose, and also for the purpose of giving relief to those families which had become distressed by the death of their bread-winners. It is gratifying to find that the fund raised, largely through Mr. Wadia's instrumentality, by the Parsee Punchayet, has now reached the magnificent sum of three-quarters of a lakh. The Parsees of Broach have set a noble example in this time of dire distress by raising a fund for the relief of their co-religionists in Bombay. They subscribed money among themselves, and not content with this, they stopped the periodical charitable caste-dinners, and forwarded the money thus saved to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet for this more necessary work. Another instance of philanthropy which deserves mention is that set by the Parsees of China. When the plague made terrible ravages in the Parsee community, Mr. Naoroji Sorabji Talati, of the firm of Messrs. Sorabji N. Talati and Co., the well-known merchants of Bazaar Gate, sent a wire to his firm at Hong Kong, asking them to obtain the co-operation of Mr. Hormusji N. Mody, a leading Parsee citizen of that place, and collect subscriptions in aid of the Parsee sufferers by the plague in Bombay. Mr. Mody collected Rs. 3,800 in less than twenty-four hours, and wired to Messrs. Talati and Co. to pay the amount to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet. There is no small comfort in the reflection that the Parsees in that distant colony have not lagged behind on this appeal being made to them to relieve the distress of their brethren in Bombay. Messrs. Talati and Co. sent a similar wire to their firm at Shanghai, also with the result that in a few hours a reply was received to say that Rs. 1,800 had been subscribed towards the relief fund. Messrs. Talati and Co. forwarded the amount of Rs. 5,600 thus subscribed to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, who have thanked them for the part they have taken in the matter and asked them to convey their thanks to Mr. Mody for his philanthropic spirit. Further subscriptions are pouring in every day, and it is gratifying to see that the rich and the poor have combined to pay their mite towards a worthy and humane object. The plague has thrown the community into mourning, and a gloom is cast upon it. Everyday, victims of the plague are consigned to the Towers of Silence, and the feeling is gaining ground that further hospital and segregation accommodation is required.

At the request of the Shekh of Mangrol, it is notified that the port of Mangrol is closed for passenger traffic until further notice.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports made by the various medical officers to the Plague Committee, on Saturday morning, stated that in the Colaba District two cases of plague were detected, one at the Municipal Sweepers' Chawl, at Thomas Street, and the other in a hut, opposite the police station, Wodehouse Road, and sent to the Modikhana Hospital. A suspicious case was detected at No. 46, Borah Street, and removed to the Maratha Hospital. A dead body was examined at No. 381, Colaba Road, and the cause of death was plague. In the Fort District fourteen cases were recorded, the localities responsible for them being: Bomanji Lane, 2; Karwar Street, 2; Mint Road, 2; Nanabhai Lane, 1; Kawasji Patel Street, 1; Church Gate Street, 1; Apollo Bunder Road, 1; Mody Street, 1; and Frere Road, 1. One case was found dying in a house on Frere Road, and was allowed to remain. A roadside case was examined in Goa Street after death. In the Mandvie ward two cases of plague, one of suspicious fever, and five deaths from plague were recorded. Sixteen contacts were despatched to a camp. In C ward, Market section showed three cases and one death; Dhobie Talao section ten cases and three deaths; Fanaswady section six cases and no deaths. In the same ward (north) six cases and one death were recorded in the Kumbarwada section; three cases in the Khara Talao section, and no case and two deaths in the Bhuleshwar section. Seventeen contacts were sent to the camp. In D ward (east), Dr. Foy removed a case of suspicious fever to a hospital. Dr. Seervai found two victims of plague on the roadside at Grant Road, and removed them to the Grant Road, Hospital. He also certified two deaths. Dr. Jather removed four cases of plague, and Dr. da Costa one case of plague. In the same ward (west) two cases of plague were removed and two deaths registered. In E ward eleven cases and seven deaths were registered in the Byculla section; three cases and one death in the Mazagon section; two cases and three deaths in the Nagpada section; three cases and four deaths in the Kamatipura section; and sixteen cases and four deaths in the Tardeo section. Forty-two contacts were removed to the Wari Bunder Camp and the camp opposite the Municipal offices. In the Parel and Mahim divisions three cases of plague and six deaths were recorded.

A NURSE RELIEVED OF HER BAG.

Miss Relief, a nurse, doing duty in the Narelwady Plague Hospital, has reported to the police the loss of a white cotton bag, containing seven currency notes for Rs. 20 each, one for Rs. 10, a gold ring set with three small diamonds worth Rs. 100, and Rs. 10 in cash, some time on Friday afternoon. The bag was suspended by her side with tapes.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylatic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Friday, was:—Khojas 49, and other nationalities 69. Total to date.—Khojas 6,561, and other nationalities 1,580. Grand total 8,140. Out of 6,561 Khojas, 1,807 are reinoculated.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to the 4th instant:—

1898	Rs.	as.	ps.
Amount previously acknowledged	15,108	15	4
Messrs Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.	250	0	0
Dr D A de Monte	50	0	0
Mr M B Tyebjee	150	0	0
Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.	100	0	0
Mr J H Sleigh	100	0	0
Rs.	15,758	15	4

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

DAMAUN.

On Thursday, at Dholar, there were 3 attacks and no deaths, and at Zopdi 2 attacks and 2 deaths. On Friday, at Dholar, there were 2 attacks and 2 deaths, and at Zopdi one attack and no deaths. All the victims to plague at Dholar are Mahomedans, as also at Zopdi, with the exception of two or three, who are Hindus. Among the Hindus was a Bania female, of the Kothare family, who remained uninoculated, while the other members were all inoculated. During these two days there has neither been any attack or death from plague at Lower Damaun.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	3rd Round.	Final.
J. C. Brooks	bye			
I. G. Greig	bye			
P. F. Fischer	bye			
R. A. Don				
R. M. Gray				
H. Cheetham				
W. Reid				
C. H. S. Boggs	bye			
H. G. W. Meikle	bye			
E. F. Nicholson	bye			

1st round to be played off by Tuesday, 8th inst.
2nd round to be played off by Thursday, 10th inst.
3rd round to be played off on Friday, 11th inst.
Final to be played off on Saturday, 12th inst.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

The result of the Race sailed at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Entered by	H.	M's	Sd.
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	11	58
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5	18	57
Midget	Officers, R.A.	5	21	46
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5	29	8
May	Comdr W Chandler	5	31	28

Officer in charge, Course No 8. 1st Prize won by Tomtit, and 2nd Prize won by Coralie.

YACHT'S RACE.

The following is the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
Turquoise	Scr.	Mr E S Lawrence	[illegible]	1 22 56
Kismet	[illegible]	Mr W P Symonds	[illegible]	1 24 19
Mannikin	[illegible]	Officers, R.A.	[illegible]	1 24 37

Officer in charge Course No. 1 Reversed, 1st Prize won by Turquoise.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.)

HINDU LAW AS TO ADOPTION.

LUXMIBAI, WIDOW, VS. RAJAJI BIN DAJI.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. Chunilal D. Kavishankar, additional first-class subordinate judge, A. P., at Satara, in appeal No. 285 of 1896. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. V. K. Bhatavadekar, appeared, for Luxmibai and another, original defendants and appellants; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. M. V. Bhat, appeared for Rajaji, original plaintiff and respondent. The court held that the following passage from West and Buhler correctly lays down the Hindu law on the point referred to, for this Presidency. "It is common for a husband authorizing an adoption to specify the child he wishes to be taken. Should that child die or be refused by his parents, the authority would still be held, at least in Bombay, to warrant the adoption of another child unless indeed he had said "such a child and no other." The presumption is that he desired an adoption, and by specifying the object merely indicated a preference."

One Bhau bin Bhagoji Patil of Tadsar died on 26th March, 1890, leaving him surviving a mother by name Bhawani and two widows Tanu and Laxmibai, the former being the senior widow. Plaintiff claimed to have been adopted by the senior widow Tanu on the 9th June 1893 and after the adoption applied to the Collector for the subsititution of his name in lieu of that of his adoptive mother in the register of representative vatandars. Laxmibai denied his adoption and alleged that Nana, defendant No. 2, was adopted by her. She opposed the plaintiff's application which was eventually rejected by the Collector on 8th October 1894. Plaintiff being a minor, filed this suit by his adoptive mother for a declaration that he was the adopted son and legal heir of Bhau bin Bhagoji and that the alleged adoption of defendant 2, if proved was invalid. Defendant 2 claimed to have been adopted by the younger widow Luxmibai with the consent of the senior widow Tanu on 7th April 1890. Both defendants denied plaintiffs adoption and questione the validity if the adoption were proved, defendant 1 adding that she adopted defendant 2 in accordance with the order of her husband. The Second Class Subordinate Judge at Vita declared plaintiff to be the adopted son of the deceased Bhau bin Bhagoji, and that the adoption of defendant 2 by defendant 1 was invalid. In appeal the Additional Subordinate Judge, First Class with Appellate Powers, confirmed the decree of the lower Court and rejected the appeal with costs. From this decision defendants preferred this appeal to the High Court.

Sir Charles Farran, in disposing of the appeal, said: We think that the passage cited from West and Buhler, Volume II, page 965, correctly lays down the law for this Presidency. "It is common for a husband authorizing an adoption to specify the child he wishes to be taken. Should that child die or be refused by his parents the authority would still be held, at least in Bombay, to warrant the adoption of another child unless indeed he had said "such a child and no other." The presumption is that he desired an adoption, and by specifying the object merely indicated a preference." It is, we think, borne out by the ruling in Ramchandra Baji vs. Bapu Khandu (P. J. 1877, p. 42.) The Chief Justice Westropp thus states the law:—"Lalitabai could not have lawfully adopted Shivaji or any person other than Pudaji, so long as Pudaji lived and were willing to be adopted—for there could not be any consent on the part of Bhavanji to such an adoption implied in derogation of his express direction in favour of Pudaji." It is not, however, actually necessary that we should decide the question in this case, for the Subordinate Judge, A. P., has found as a fact that the deceased Bhau did not so much direct that Bala, his sister's son, should be adopted, as to indicate a perference for that boy, and in the absence of any objection raised by the appellants to the plaintiff's adoption on this ground, and having regard to the vagueness of the language used by Tanu, and the other circumstances stated by the Subordinate Judge, A. P., we cannot say that his inference from the language used is incorrect. It is found as a fact, independently of the objection that the indicated boy was the sister's son of Bhau, that the mother of Bala refused to give him in adoption. Decree confirmed with costs.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The General Ward Election, says a correspondent, took place on Thursday between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Three candidates had come out for the ward. They were: Mr. Chinubhai Madhavlal, Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkant, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Jiwanlal Vrajrai Desai, B.A., barrister-at-law. Crowds of people gathered near the Collector's bungalow, where a small shed was temporarily fixed as the polling office for the occasion. There were 1,200 voters for the ward, including jurors, assessors, graduates, High Court and District Courts' pleaders, Government and Railway employes, and limited public companies' servants drawing Rs. 30 per month and upwards. Nearly all the hack carriages of the city were engaged by the candidates, who had put up their board of names in their own carriages. A regular stream of carriages began to pour in and deposited their inmates near the polling office up to 5 p.m. Mr. Chinubhai, being the son and grandson of the mill owners of Ahmedabad, had monopolised almost all the votes of the mill employes. The petty Government officers voted solid for Mr. Ramanbhai, and the *kshastris* plumped in favour of Mr. Jivanlal, the latter belonging to the same caste. Mr. Jivanlal boldly stood alone, while the two former combined to divide some of the votes among themselves in the end. Up to 4 p.m. the results of all three were trembling in the balance. About 75 secret votes were given, which a voter has the right to do under the Municipal rules. Most of the European officers of the Railway department also voted for Mr. Chinubhai and Mr. Ramanbhai. Almost all the members of the local bar were, of course, in favour of the lawyer candidates. This ward is also called the "Educated Ward" because most of the voters mentioned above are supposed to be educated. At 5 p.m. exactly the polling was closed and the papers were taken to the Municipal office for the purpose of being scrutinised. The final result was declared at 9-30 p.m., which was as follows:—Mr. Chinubhai, 605, Mr. Ramanbhai, 604, and Mr. Jivanlal, 545. Hence the first two were duly elected commissioners for the city of Ahmedabad for a period of three years according to the District Municipal Act.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

Last Friday evening a general meeting was held to declare the triennial election results and to transact other general business. In the A ward Mr. Fran[illegible] [illegible]ies M. Bandrawalla, once an auditor of the Municipal[illegible], was returned, heading the list with 70 votes. [illegible] second seat was polled by Mr. Robert Conceicao, [illegible] coming in by 50 votes. Messrs. Motilal, Gunpatrao, [illegible] and Shamjee secured 49, 48, and 30 respectively, and we[illegible] thrown out. Mr. Gunpatrao [illegible]ed on the Board for 6 years. some 10 years back ser[illegible] 2 seats and 3 candidates. In the B ward there w[illegible] [illegible] from the contest in dates. Mr. Siqueira withd[illegible] defeat, and thus Dr. the nick of time to avoid utt[illegible] were elected. In the D'Monte and Mr. Chambers [illegible] no contest the C, D, and E wards there bei[illegible] elected:—Messrs. following candidates were declare[illegible] J. Braize, and Gasper Gonsalves, M. C. Pereira, [illegible] will come into Motiram Govind. The new members [illegible] the division office from the 1st proximo. We believe [illegible] to bring in of Bandora into wards was anticipated [illegible] in view more of the Hindu element, but the ob[illegible] Bandora is a was defeated in yesterday's election. As [illegible] should resort for Europeans, the Government w[illegible] returned as that a strong number of Europeans is [illegible] necessary in the executive. Government nominees, for material change is [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 5TH OF MARCH, 1898.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Bangalore, Musulipatam and Cuddapah, a brisk fall at Rajkot and Ahmednagar, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh at Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles and hour at Amraoti, and 12 at Allahabad, Bombay and Secunderabad. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is below the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the lowest 42° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Madras and Colombo. About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo. The weather is fine, cool and settled over nearly the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A correspondent writes to the *Westminster Gazette*:—"The other day, in a Sunday-school class of boys between the ages of six and ten, a question was asked as to how God punished Adam for disobeying Him. There was silence for a moment or so, and then one bright boy said, 'Please, sir, God took away one of his ribs and gave him a wife.'"

The "Temple Magazine" tells an amusing story in an interview with Dr. Whipple, the Bishop of Minnesota:—"Many years ago" (says the Bishop, who is testifying to the honesty of the Red Indian) "I was holding a service near an Indian village camp. My things were scattered about in a lodge, and when I was going out I asked the chief if it was safe to leave them there while I went to the village to hold a service. 'Yes,' he said, 'perfectly safe. There is not a white man within a hundred miles!'"

THE VICEROY AND LORD ROBERTS.

Unveiling the statue of Lord Roberts at Calcutta on Thursday, his Excellency the Viceroy said:—Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have first to offer my best acknowledgments to Sir Patrick Playfair and his Committee for allotting to me a share in the proceedings of to-day. There are good reasons why they should not have done so. The chief part in these proceedings would, I think, have naturally fallen to a soldier and to a personal friend of Lord Roberts. I am not a soldier, and unfortunately I have not the privilege of Lord Roberts' acquaintance, and had it been possible, I confess I should have preferred to stand aside in favour of one who could have spoken to you in both capacities—the gallant comrade in arms who succeeded Lord Roberts in the distinguished office of Commander-in-Chief in India, and of whose presence we are deprived to-day by a cruel and and ill-timed accident. But I undertake this duty in the first place because you have asked me to do so, and in the second place because in my judgment to be given a place among the statues that adorn the historic Maidan of Calcutta is an honour that should not be bestowed without discrimination, and one that, when fairly earned, merits the full and open recognition of those who are entrusted with the Government of the country. (Applause.) Ladies and Gentlemen, out of doors oratory imposes limitations which would render my task an arduous one indeed, were it necessary for me to examine in detail the reasons which have seemed to justify the erection of this statue. But I do not think anyone will expect this of me. You will find inscribed on the base at the statue, which it is now my duty to unveil, names that will recall scenes and exploits the memory of which is still green; and if you ask for the story of them, I can give you what is better far than any words of mine, for I can refer you to the narrative so graphic and yet so modest of that delightful book "Forty-One Years in India." No doubt it would be easy to introduce into the description words which no man can use of himself; but, if I mistake not, I should be doing what Lord Roberts himself would wish if I leave his case as he himself has stated it. In my opinion it is ample to justify our action to-day. We may without hesitation leave behind us as we go this new inmate of the temple of fame, as I think I may fitly designate the maidan in which we stand. Look around on the men who are represented there. The great qualities which have distinguished them have been many and various. As we all know popular favour is a vain and fleeting thing; but there is a quality in some men of which the outcome is no mere passing popularity, but something broader and higher altogether—the confidence which, born of sympathy and deepening into devotion, finds its origin in the smaller incidents of life, but becomes a potent instrument in the hands of a real leader or ruler of men. (Applause.) I need scarcely remind you how our Queen-Empress has possessed and has used this power. (Applause.) And I believe that in it you may find one of the secrets of the success of Lord Roberts. I believe that it is true of him pre-eminently among the men of his day and generation that the entire Army of India, British and Native, trusted him as a friend who honestly endeavoured to enter into their feelings and studied their welfare in peace as in war, in small things as in great (applause), and I believe I shall truly represent Lord Roberts himself if I ask you as you gaze upon this monument to identify them with him and never to forget in the General the Army he has loved and led, and by whose devotion and loyalty his triumphs have been achieved. (Applause.) Ladies and Gentlemen, it is now my duty to disclose to your view what I believe from all accounts will be found to be one of the finest works of art yet seen in Calcutta; and in your name, and in presence of this vast assemblage, I greet it as the monument of one who is well worthy to take his place among the men who have built up and defended this Empire of India, and I charge our successors in this place to guard and preserve it while that Empire itself shall endure. (Applause.)

THE AMIR AND THE AFRIDIS.

The following is the complete text of a letter sent by the Afridi jirga at the Amir's court at Kabul to Mulla Said Akbar on October 25th. The letter is a unique resume of the foreign relations of the British Empire, and shows that the Afridi political information is about on a level with our own. If we had not found the letter in a sober Government blue-book we should have taken it for a continuation of Haji Baba's report to the Shah of Persia on the international relations of the European Powers. The letter runs as follows:—There is a British Agent at Kabul who has on his establishment many Hindustani Mussulmans. One of these became our acquaintance. This man is a good Mussalman and a well-wisher of his co-religionists. He has given us a piece of good and correct news, which is to the following effect:—"You, Muhomadans, must take care lest you be deceived by the British, who are at present in distressed circumstances. For instance, Aden, a seaport, which was in possession of the British, has been taken from them by the Sultan. The Suez Canal through which the British forces could easily reach India in twenty days, has also been taken possession of by the Sultan, and has now been granted on lease to Russia. The British forces now require six months to reach India. The friendly alliance between the British and the Germans has also been disturbed on account of some disagreement about trade, which must result in two nations rising in arms against each other. The Sultan, the Germans, the Russians and the French are all in arms against the British at all seaports; and fighting is going on in Egypt, too, against them. In short, the British are disheartened now-a-days. The Viceroy and the Generals who are to advance against you have received distinct orders from London that the operations in the Khyber and Tirah must be brought to an end in two weeks' time, as the troops are required in Egypt and at other seaports. In the case of the Mohmands and people of Gandab, who had killed ten thousand British troops and had inflicted a heavy loss of rifles and property on them, the British, in their great dismay, concluded a settlement with them for 24 rifles only, whereas thousands of rifles and lakhs of rupees should have been demanded. This peace with the Mohmands is by way of deceit, and when the British get rid of their other difficulties, they will turn back and demand from the Mohmands the remaining rifles and compensation for their losses. They will say that, as the Mohmands have become British subjects by surrendering 24 rifles, they must make good the remaining loss, to. The British are always giving out that their troops will enter Khyber and Tirah on such and such dates, but they do not march on those dates and remain where they are. This is deceitful on the part of the English, who wish to mislead Mussalmans by a payment of Rs. 5 and seek for an opportunity to make an attack by surprise. I have thus informed you of the deeds and perplexities of the English." The sentence relating to our threatened advances in the Khyber shows that amongst other valuable qualities the writer possessed the gift of prophecy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th March, 1898.

1. The following sub-divisional Drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company.

To-day, No. 3, at 9 p.m.	13 in R M L Gun Drill (Wheal Cup).
To-morrow, No. 1, at 8-30 and No 4, at 9-15 p.m.	
Wednesday, No. 3, at 8-30 and No 2 at 9-15 p.m.	
Thursday, No. 4, at 8-30, and No. 1 at 9-15 p.m.	
Friday, No. 2, at 8-30 p.m.	

No. 2 Company.

No. 2, Sub-Division, at 9 p.m., Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.
No. 3 Sub-division at 8-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
No 4 Sub-division at 8-30 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Thursday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., local time, and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. The Wheal Cup Competition will take place a Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next the 12th instant. Fall in at [illegible]andle Point at 4-30 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without s[illegible], putties to be worn.

4. [illegible] Range will be available for the Carter Cup, on Sun[illegible] [illegible] 13th and 20th instant—Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions will make the[illegible] own arrangements and will notify this office on which day th[illegible] [illegible]y will compete.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS [illegible]BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMAN[illegible]DING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th Ma[illegible]rch, 1898.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week w[illegible]ll be as follows:—

(1) Combined Company Drill and Re[illegible]cruits Drill at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant, and at 5-3[illegible] p.m. on Friday the 11th instant, on the ground in rear of the [illegible] Gocuikdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress—A[illegible]y.

(2) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 7th instant and on Thursday the 10th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant, and Thursday, the 10th instant.

(4) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

(5) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday, the 11th instant.

(6) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

(7) St. Peter's School—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant, and Friday, the 11th instant.

(8) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 7th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(9) Gymkhana end of the parade ground on Thursday the 10th instant, at 6-45 a.m. for Commanding Officer's parade.

2. There will be Company drill for F Company to-day, (Monday) the 7th instant, at 8-15 p.m., at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned N. C. Officer and Volunteer:—Cr Sergt E Sands, F Company from 5th March to 31st October 1898, and Vol J W [illegible]ager, F Company from 5th to 31st March 1898.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Coy:—No. 4378 Vol P E Burn and No. 4379 Vol F J T Good.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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COMMENCING AT 5-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME V CONCERT.

1 Intermezzo ..Sunset ....Matt. H. E. The Governor's String Band.
2 Song .... MR. PATON.
3 Violin Solo ......Andante..............Mendelssohn Concert. MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.
4 Song ....Er. des Herrlichste von Allen ....R. Schumann. MADAME SCHULTZ.
5 Pianoforte Solo.Nocturne in G. Major..Chopin. MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.
6 Polacca ......L'oiseau de Nois ....Trierra, Sergt. LUSHER and H. E. the Governor's Band.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SENATE will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 5-15 P. M., when the discussion on Item No. VI will be continued.

D. MACDONALD, M. D., B. Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 5 March, 1898.

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. [illegible], in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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PRICE........................ Rs. 5
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made yesterday in London on Bombay amounting to 2 lakhs, at 1s. 3 15-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 15-16d.

The price of Consols was unchanged at 112 1-4 ex. French Rentes continued at 104 1-4, but Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 1-2 centime to 25·30 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., declined 1-16 per cent. to £63 5-8, while Indian Sterling Loan remained at 115. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher in value at 25 1-8d. per oz., and in New York the price of the metal was 1-4 cent lower at 54 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 3-8 cent lower at 4·84 1-8 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £130,000 in Silver to Bombay.

No further change took place to-day in the financial quotations in London except a drop of ½ centime in Paris Exchange on London to 25·29½ fcs. Bar Silver advanced ⅛d. to 25 3-8d. per oz., and 3-8 cent in New York to 54 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged, at 4·84 1-8 dollars.

Yellow Gujerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38¼s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market dull in tone; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, at 37s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal in a dull market; Brown Rapeseed, at 34 1-2s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market dull; Linseed, at 35 3-8s. per 416lbs. April-May shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market easier. To-day the quotation for Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was 36⅞s. per 416lbs., March-April shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal in an easier market; and for Linseed, 35 1-4s. per 416lbs., March-April shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 14,000 bales, and the Imports 7,000. For Spot Mid.-Americans 3 7-16d. per lb. was quoted; and for Egyptian Fair Brown 3 15-16d. per lb. American Arrivals declined 1-32d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 3-8d. per lb. both for March and July-August deliveries. The Manchester market closed firm.

The sales in Liverpool to-day totalled 8,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged, all round. At closing the market was quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet; the Manchester market was firm. The total sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 69,000 bales, or 9,000 bales more than in the previous week, at 60,000 bales; the amount forwarded to Consumers was 15,000 bales more, at 84,000 bales. The week's Imports were 34,000 bales greater, at 1,17,000 bales; and the total Stock increased by 24,000 bales, standing yesterday at 1,203,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid Uplands Cotton was unchanged in value at 6 5-16 cents per lb., June Futures declined 2 points to 6·17 cents, and September one point to 6·18 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands continued to-day in New York at 6 5-16 cents per lb.; Futures recovered their drop, and were quoted at 6·20 cents per lb. for June as well as September. The Receipts at the Ports were 23,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yestertay was 9,550,000 bales, compared with 9,360,000 bales visible at the end of the week preceding.

Locally, the Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, with a better enquiry from exporters, and prices in general at their previous level. The Mills have taken but 350 bales, while shippers have bought 4,050; total, 4,400 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton........................	9,340	bales.
Wheat........................	2,287	cwts.
Linseed........................	7,794	"
Rapeseed........................	3,513	"
Gingellyseed........................	10,591	"
Castorseed........................	2,055	"
Rice........................	97,775	"

EXCHANGE.—Though quiet the market has been steady in tone, and rates opened at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little business was passing either way, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 4d.		per Rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-16d.		"
Credits	do.	...1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·70 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a partial decline in quotations to-day at 95 3-4 to 7-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 1-2 for Account; 3 per cents are unchanged at 88.

SHARES.—There has been a dull and neglected feeling in this market, and we have to report but two changes in prices, viz., a decline of Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit Mill, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Alcock Ashdown.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur .... 3.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2¾ per cent. Consols .... 112 1-4 ex
3 per cent. Rentes 104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 5-8
Bar Silver 25 1-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton .... 69,000 bales.
" " Surats .... 100 "
" Imports of cotton .... 1,17,000 "
" " Surats .... Nil "
" Stock of cotton .... 1,203,000 "
" " Surats .... 5,000 "

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana, left here at 1 p.m., to-day for Aden.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ganges, left here at 4 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrived in Bombay at noon on Monday next.

MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan, arrived here this morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, MARCH 6.

Mail steamer Australia, from Aden, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Laos, which left Bombay, on 18th February, at 1 p.m., arrived at Marseilles, and was given libre pratique on Friday morning, the 4th March.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 5th instant, via Mombassa.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, prefect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ciara interrupted.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica is suspended. Deplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until further notice. Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama.

Turkish route right.

The postage to be collected from sender on private telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 5.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — ..	75·5

SUNDAY.—MARCH 6.

5 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	69·6
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	78·1
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	82·6
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	83·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHRISTIE—March 6, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Mr. David Christie, Foreman Moulder, Richardson and Cruddas, aged 43 years. Funeral will leave the St. George's Hospital, at 6-30, and arrive at the Cemetery at 7-30. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TEMPLER—February 11, at The Chestnuts, Surbiton, the wife of Captain H Templer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DYMOND—QUIN—February 12, at All Saints', Colville-gardens, John Drayson Dymond, youngest son of the late John N Dymond, to Annie Isabel Eleanor, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H E Quin, Bengal Staff Corps.
GREG, DIBBLEE—February 16, at the Church of the Holy Innocen's, Fallowfield, Henry Phillips, son of the late Henry Russell Greg, of Lode Hill, to Jeanie Emily, daughter of the late Frederick Lewis Dibblee, M I C E, P W D, India.
THORNTON — WILLOUGHBY — February 8, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Edward Parry, eldest son of the late Edward Thornton, C B, Indian Civil Service, to Mary Anne Minnie, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Willoughby, and sister of Colonel J Willoughby, of Gabari, Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—February 10, at 25, Lansdowne-crescent, W Francis Anderson, M D, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, 84.
COMERFORD—January 23, of pneumonia, at 588, Coventry Road, Birmingham, aged 17, Percy Frank, eldest son of Mr & Comerford, late Civil Chief Master Armourer, of Poona, and Charlotte, his wife.
COWAN—February 16, at 1, Mortonhall road, Edinburgh, Margaret Frances, wife of Colonel S H Cowan, Indian Staff Corps, Retired.
HALL—February 9, at 37, Lansdowne-road, W. Captain Henry Hall, late 1st Regt Madras Light Cavalry, 78.
HOWARD—February 12, at Peckham, Augusta Margaret, widow of Nelson Howard, H E I C S, of Bombay, 96.
LAMBERT—February 9, at Bolton Hall, Northumberland, Major-General G C Lambert, late 101st Bengal Fusiliers, 72.
May—February 9, at 21, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, Brodie Gordon, widow of Archibald Wishart, Writer to the Signet, and of George May, East India Merchant, Pittarrow, Croydon, Surrey.
SHEWAN—February 10, at 9, Pilmour Links, St Andrews Robert Gordon Jonathan third son of Alexander Shewan Indian Civil Service, 10 months.
WHISH—February 17, at 54, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, Henry Edward Welmyss, only son of Major-General H E Whish, and grandson of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Whish, K C B, Bengal Artillery.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1898.

MR. MALABARI'S Review of Indian Affairs for the past year was written in Paris on New Year's Day, and notwithstanding the oracularly gloomy utterance with which it opens, it bears the impress of having been written in sunny France. In breaking a lance with the Services in India, their critic never ignores their admirable work in mitigating the horrors of famine and plague. Writing in this connection as an eye-witness and fellow-worker, his testimony is the more valuable. But while giving the Government in India and the British public every credit for their solicitude for the lives of their subjects, Mr. Malabari raises certain side issues from which he draws various inferences. Thus in writing about the famine he makes a distinction between "famine proper," that is, the absence of food, and famine as it is ordinarily understood in India, the want of means to buy the food. The British Government, he shows, have made famine of the former description impossible in India. With railways and other means of communication by sea and land, the want of food in one province can be supplied from other provinces, or even from distant Europe and America. Of course India would have to pay for these imports. Is she able always to do this? Was she able to do it last year? Our answer would be that as a matter of fact India has paid for the necessary supplies to feed her people. The point is not the less ingenious because the reply is clear and conclusive. When Mr. Malabari reaches that haven of complacent critics, the theory of the fatal drain on India's resources, he refuses to yield to idle declamation. He looks upon the drain, serious as it is in certain aspects, as inevitable and not without its compensations, seeing that a large portion of it is payment of interest on capital invested on profitable public works. So far as blame goes for the poverty of India, he holds the people as responsible as the Government. This in short is the key to Mr. Malabari's criticism. The country is poor, the masses are probably growing poorer in some provinces, because they marry early and often, and have children at fourteen years of age. But, on the other hand, the classes are improving, at least materially, and new *couches sociales* are springing up to benefit by the rescources created by British civilisation under a settled Government. It is the poor and ignorant masses in the congested centres of trade, industry and agriculture, and the denizens of hills and forests for whom Mr. Malabari feels most. He has remedies, however, to suggest. The plague he describes as "a disease of the poor, due to chronic poverty, hibitual under-feeding, insanitary surroundings, and want of physical stamina." He gives full credit to the Government of Bombay and their officers for zeal and benevolence in their battle with the epidemic. Speaking from personal experience he grudges no praise wherever it is due, though he points out mistakes and shortcomings. He is not, we think, quite fair to Government in his criticism of the measures for searching houses, segregation, and the rest in Poona. The two instances he gives from personal knowledge in illustration of the difference in the ideals of Indians and Europeans are very much to the point. English officers in India, with the best intentions, are very apt to forget the difference. This is one cause of unpleasantness which was not so apparent, we are told, in former days—when people were left to their own devices if famine or plague disturbed the even tenor of their lives.

In passing, Mr. Malabari has a few words for the imprisoned editor of the *Kesari* and *Mahratta*. He sympathises with Mr. Tilak's movement in memory of Shivaji, so far as it seeks to honor a Deccan hero, but the cult of Shivaji as preached for political purposes, he considers an anachronism. Shivaji can no more rise again in India than Bruce or Wallace in Scotland to upset the union of Scotland and England in Great Britain. Were the founder of the Mahratta dynasty to come back to the scenes of his past glory, he urges, he would be content with the Subadarship of the Dekkan, with perhaps a seat on the Bombay Council or in the Supreme Legislature. Shivaji Maharajah was a much shrewder politician than some of his admiring co-religionists of the present time appear to think. Deficient in historical perspective, these latter forget that man is a creature of circumstances; political revival is out of the question even with a mighty name to conjure with. In its most attractive features, the Shivaji tradition has now become localised: enlarge it for political purposes, and it will at once assume a sinister aspect for more than three-fourths of the Indian community. As regards the *Ganpatti* movement, the writer maintains that "it cuts away the very root of political unity, setting the lower orders of the Hindu population against the Mahomedan, between whom previously reigned an almost complete harmony of tastes and pursuits on public holidays. What a folly to be foisted on the god of wisdom!" The pamphlet points out very reasonably that a vast amount of harm has been done in India by the misreading of history. Macaulay and Mill, Bentham and Buckle, and many others have often been misread by Indians, and their teachings misapplied. Even when read aright, the reading is applied wholesale to a state of society radically different from that to which the writers originally referred. It is not difficult to imagine the result on the minds of teachers and students alike, of history and political economy. Macaulay, as he truly says, could hardly have foreseen, when carrying his measures for the liberation of the Indian mind, the rise of a mongrel breed of law-mongers and sowers of hatred poisoning the moral and social life of the masses, teaching perjury and forgery to a race whose innocence was once the theme of foreign visitors. The mind has been cultivated to a certain extent; not so the heart. Hence the frequent conflict between the two, the contrast presenting itself between public and private life, which is so much to be deplored. "How often," sighs Mr. Malabari, "is the voice of the native press in India dominated by this ugly contrast, leading to crooked action and confusion of ideas even among well-meaning men! Luckily, their number is not half so large as the noise they make may lead one to believe."

This omniscient critic discusses the military administration of the country, especially our frontier policy. He stigmatises the action in regard to Chitral as a serious blunder. "Government have still to justify their policy to the taxpayers." Judging by the conclusions and instructions embodied in Lord George Hamilton's despatch No. 1 of 1898, the Government are unable to justify it to themselves or the public. Mr. Malabari asks a singular question, whether the Amir was consulted before Government opened negotiations with the tribes? He warns them against putting too much faith in the power or will of the Ruler of Afghanistan to take sides with us against his own people. Amir Abdur Rahman, he says, is a strong man; but his strength lies in the support of the Afghans. Are his patrons, dispensing the patronage at India's expense, so foolish as to claim his gratitude for ever? He knows he had the gift of Afghanistan, because that country would have been worse than a white elephant for us. He knows, too, that the annual subsidy he gets from unhappy India is mainly intended to enable him to keep his turbulent subjects in check. There is no special reason why the Afghan potentate should be grateful to us for ever. So long as it serves his interest to side with us, he will doubtless do so. But let his allies see to it they do not strain his allegiance too far. By his pamphlet on *Jehad* the Amir seems to have found it necessary or convenient to bid for popularity as a religious leader. If the Government continue their irritating policy beyond the frontier, alienating the independent tribes, and indeed the sympathy of the Mahomedan world generally, neither the headmen of the tribes nor the Amir himself may be able to preserve even a neutral attitude. Money cannot buy everybody and everything. The staunchest of allies will shrink at last from breaking the ties of blood and creed for a subsidy of eighteen lakhs. What, he asks, are the Government of India going to do with the tribes? Do they intend to tame them out of existence? Do they propose to wage a war of extermination on the guerrillas fighting for their hearths and homes? That the British public will never permit, nor Government ever bring themselves to contemplate. What, then, is the use of carrying fire and sword into the enemy's country? The weekly reports of villages burnt, properties destroyed, Jirghas scattered, forts blown up, while sending a shudder through England and through India, will do little towards taming the tribesmen on their everlasting hills. They will disappear to-day, only to appear again to-morrow; their villages demolished this week, will rise once more. For a few months they may be humbled, forced to accept the terms offered by General Lockhart. The patched-up peace will leave bitterness of heart behind to be transmitted from father to son. Whence, asks Mr. Malabari, are the millions of money to come to pay for this latest of our punitive expeditions? That is a question which will come home to Sir James Westland.

AFTER holding six sittings the Famine Commissioners concluded their labours in Bombay on Friday, and are now at Nagpur, where they will enquire into the famine administration of the Central Provinces. The impression to be gathered from a perusal of the voluminous evidence given last week at the Secretariat is, that while considerable difference of opinion exists in regard to the lessons of the late campaign, there is absolute unanimity on the part of both official and non-official witnesses as to the success of the measures of Government in the main object in view—the saving of human life. It was inevitable that in making the attainment of this result the supreme purpose in view Government should have maintained many persons who were not fit subjects for such relief. The proximity of the works to the villages and the absence of the distance test, resulted in many villages being completely emptied, and many people only went to the works so long as they were close to their homes. The excessive number of women and non-working children at the camps goes to show that many able-bodied men remained at home in idleness and were supported by the earnings of their women-folk and by the doles given for their children. But this evil was immeasurably smaller than the evil of undue severity of test, and the consequent risk of deaths from starvation, would have been. It was inevitable that a Famine affecting a population of five million persons, amongst whom were classes of people who would rather starve than go on relief-works, should be a direct cause of death in some instances. But Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson, the Sanitary Commissioner, stated that only 31 deaths were due to starvation, so that the "patient, persistent, and gallant efforts of the Bombay Government," to use the words of a missionary witness, "to save perishing people at all costs, and often, alas, in spite of themselves," may be regarded as having been eminently successful. While deaths from actual starvation were so few and far between there was naturally a rise in general mortality during the months of famine. The evidence went to show that this increase arose mainly from fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery, occasioned by the use of unwholesome food, particularly old and rotten grain taken from pits and offered for sale below market rates. Mr. Desai, the Assistant Commissioner of the Southern Division, was very emphatic in his opinion that the rise in mortality was not due to inadequacy of wages at the relief-works, or the lower quality of food supplied in kitchens or poor-houses. This opinion was based on the fact that the excess mortality principally occurred not in the months when the largest number of people were on relief-works, but in months when the pressure at the camps was comparatively light. No doubt there is truth in the complaints which the Rev. W. O. Ballantine deposed had reached him as to extortion from the relief-workers by subordinate officials, but it is not to be believed that the *dasturi* demanded from the poor out of their small wage was so considerable as to leave them insufficient money to buy an adequate amount of food. It has been clearly established by the evidence given during the last six days that at the end of the famine, the physical condition of the people was not seriously deteriorated.

The question of chief importance at the present time is whether the recuperative powers of the peasantry are sufficent to bring them back to the economic conditions that prevailed prior to the famine from which they have now emerged. The principal evidence given on this point has been that of Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. His carefully thought out statements go to show that there is every reason to hope that the recovery will be fairly rapid and complete. To begin with there is no indication that the famine has been followed by the depopulation of large tracts of country, as was the case in the famines prior to that of 1876-77; very little land has been thrown out of cultivation as a result of the scarcity. The very small amount of land revenue that it has been necessary to remit (not more than 4 or 5 per cent. of the total contributable by the affected area), also indicates recuperative power, and the large number of wells constructed by means of tagai advances during the period of scarcity point in the same direction. No doubt, as Mr. Muir-Mackenzie said, the general distress has probably resulted in a material diminution of business for the time being, and the hold of the money-lending classes on the land has been strengthened rather than loosened. To what extent this has been the case it is not very easy to ascertain in the absence of a record of transfers in each village, such as is kept in other parts of India. Taking all these facts into consideration the Director of Agriculture has good ground for the opinion that no permanent check to prosperity has been inflicted, and that although the land-holding classes have suffered greatly, they are far from ruined and may be expected to recover themselves within a short period. Judging from past experience Mr. Muir Mackenzie believed that although the statistics of population may not show recovery from the present crisis within the next five years, it certainly will within fifteen, and probably within ten. The landless agricultural labourers, having little or nothing to lose, are affected much less by the famine than the occupiers of holdings. They always live from hand to mouth and will continue to do so. They were reduced to destitution by want of employment during the scarcity, but the Government provided for them, and now the famine is over, they have gone back to the old conditions of work. Their physical condition was uniformly satisfactory on the works. All things considered, we have great cause for thankfulness that the Famine has left behind so comparatively few evidences of its severity and widespread nature.

HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL E. C. DRUMMOND, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday morning, by H. M. S. Flagship Eclipse, from Karachi, and landed, unofficially, at the Apollo Bunder. As this was the first landing in Bombay of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, after his appointment had taken effect, it had been announced from the District Staff Office, and arrangements were made to accord the Admiral an official landing. A guard-of-honour, consisting of fifty rank-and-file, belonging to the 1st Battalion Shropshire Regiment Light Infantry, had been ordered to attend at the Apollo Bunder, and the officers commanding the corps and heads of departments had been requested to be present at the time of landing. However, on the arrival of the Eclipse at half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, his Excellency sent an intimation to the District Staff Office, expressing his desire to land privately. The attendance of the guard-of-honour and the heads of departments was thereupon dispensed with, and the Admiral arrived at the Apollo Bunder in his gig, and landed, unofficially, at 9 o'clock. After staying ashore for a very short time, the Commander-in-Chief returned on board the Flagship. The term of appointment of his Excellency expires at the middle of this month, when he will proceed to Europe. Rear-Admiral Douglas will be his successor.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Carthage were Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor; and Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., the new Director of the Royal Indian Marine. On landing at the Ballard Pier, Captain Goodridge was received by Captain Falle, the Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and other officers. Captain Goodridge then drove to his residence at the Government Dockyard. One of the boats of H. M. S. Magdala, which on the arrival of the Carthage was sent to that vessel in charge of a Lieutenant to receive Captain Goodridge, was rather badly crushed between the mail steamer and the tender.

IN accordance with the terms of a requisition signed by four members of the Standing Committee, a meeting of urgency will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, at 3-35 p.m., to consider the present position of the Corporation in regard to the plague, the Plague Committee, and the plague charges.

THE members of the Famine Commission, consisting of Sir James Lyall, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Holderness, and Mr. Higham, left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus, for Nagpore, on Saturday morning.

THE 9th Lancers will arrived in Bombay from Cape Town, by the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, during the first week of April.

CONCERNING the Canning's rescue of the second shipwrecked crew, a correspondent says :—On the 26th February, 1898, at 3 p.m., in latitude 21° 25′ N., longitude 69° 28′ E., sighted a small boat making signals of distress; stood down for her, and when alongside found four men and a boy; took them on board, and hoisted their boat, which was 14 feet long. The following is their statement :—"Left Bombay for Dwarka on the 7th February with a crew of five, viz., Nathoo (Sunni Mahomedan), his three nephews, Ally, Allaya, and Moosa, and his own son Assum, in buggalow No. 309, of Beyt, 32 tons, owned by Ludha Visram, of Beyt, with a cargo consisting of 166 bags of rice and 345 bags of cotton seed. When off Porebunder, on the 21st February, the wind began to freshen from the N.-W., and about noon Nathoo tacked and stood out to sea; the wind still continued to freshen and the sea to rise, causing the buggalow to labour heavily. About 4 p.m., on the 22nd (Tuesday), the stern suddenly split, from the continuous blows of the sea, under the counter, and she began to fill at once. The small boat was lying across the bows, and whilst Nathoo was trying to get at some fresh water the others shoved the boat over the side, and almost immediately the buggalow went down; consequently, they were unable to save any water, and only had 8 lbs. of raisins and Indian corn. After their vessel was lost, they endeavoured to make the land, but were unable to do so, owing to the shifts of wind and currents. Sighted a steamer proceeding towards Bombay on the morning of the loss of the buggalow, but were unable to attract her attention."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Lord Salisbury is going to the Riviera to recruit his health.

LATER.

Lord Salisbury is progressing, but is extremely weak.

JUBILEE OF THE ITALIAN CONSTITUTION.

The whole of Italy is celebrating the jubilee of the promulgation of the Italian constitution. His Majesty King Humbert, replying to the numerous addresses, dwelt upon the accomplishment of Italian unity, and declared Rome inviolable.

THE RISING AT SIERRA LEONE.

Further news states that fighting has taken place in the Sierra Leone hinterland between the Natives and the Police under Major Tarbet.

All trade with the coast is stopped.

THE LAGOS HINTERLAND COMMAND.

Major Lugardl eft Liverpool, to-day, to assume the post of Commissioner and Commandant of the Lagos hinterland.

THE ADVANCE TO ATBARA.

The "Times'' Cairo correspondent telegraphs that three British battalions have reached Atbara, and that the Sidar Kitchener now commands fourteen thousand men.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Emperor of China has ratified the new loan.

THE NIGER NEGOTIATIONS.

The illness of the French delegates is retarding the Niger negotiations.

DUEL IN PARIS.

Colonel Picquart and Colonel Henry fought a duel with swords in Paris, to-day.

The quarrel arose out of the Zola trial.

Colonel Henry was wounded in the forearm.

THE BATTLESHIP VICTORIOUS.

H. M. Battleship Victorious, which, it appears, grounded at Port Said, and not Suez, has safely passed the Canal, and left Suez for China on the 2nd inst.

SPANISH DEMANDS ON AMERICA.

MARCH 6.

Spain has requested the United States Government to recall Mr. Lee, the American Consul-General at Havana, and also to substitute merchant ships for warships in conveying relief to the distressed Cubans.

The United States Government have declined to accede to this request under the present circumstances.

THE NIGER COMPANY SENDS A FORCE TO SOKOTO.

The Niger Company has despatched a force to Sokoto to help the Sultan, should the French refuse to re-cross the River Niger.

RESIGNATION OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

The Austrian Ministry finding themselves unable to cope with the racial and constitutional imbroglios, have resigned, and Count Thum has been appointed Premier.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE AND THE CHINESE LOAN.

Reuter wires from Peking that Russia and France have protested against the Anglo-German loan to China, and have each demanded compensation.

JAPAN AND THE WAR INDEMNITY.

Japan has demanded that a signed assurance be given her for the payment of the war indemnity by China in May next.

CHINA URGES THE EVACUATION OF PORT ARTHUR.

The Chinese Minister, at Saint Petersburg has urged the evacuation by the Russians of Port Arthur.

Russia has deferred her decision in the matter, stating that the presence of Russians there is beneficial to China and favourable to peace.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

INDICATIONS OF THE SOUNDNESS OF STOCKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

A marked revival in enquiry for coal shares is reported in the Calcutta Share Market, and the *Statesman* remarks that the steady rates at which shares of other industrial companies were maintaining themselves in almost a frozen state of money market, indicates the soundness of stocks, and suggests further awakening all along the line as the season progresses.

THE AMIR'S DURBAR.

STRAGGLERS INTO CAMP.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

News dated 26th from Kabul states that the Amir held the usual Id Durbar on the 23rd, and appeared in excellent health. Five Zabbas deserters from the Khyber rifles reached Lundi Kotal yesterday with their rifles en route to Jamrud. The sepoy of the 12th Bengal Infantry, who was carried off from convoy duty near Shinwari, has also come in safely.

SPORT IN CALCUTTA.

PAPERCHASE CUP.

The Paperchase Cup here was won, yesterday, by Mr. Barrow on Molly Riley; Mr. Haydan on Hammer and Tongs coming second.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB GOLD MEDAL.

The Calcutta Golf Club Gold Medal was won, yesterday, by Mr. C. Little, with a score of 86 points for two rounds.

THE RECENT POLO ACCIDENT.

Mr. Latham, who was hurt a fortnight ago at polo, died last night, without regaining consciousness.

SERIES OF THEFTS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

POONA, MARCH 6.

Some time past systematic robberies have taken place in railway goods trains of the G. I. P. Railway. It appears that on the 17th ultimo, seals on two waggons were found opened, and on the following day four more were found similarly treated. Finding some packages were short and some bags missing, the waggons were carefully inspected at Lanowli. Mr. Potnis, Chief Constable of Poona station, has succeeded in arresting one porter at Salarwady, a few miles from Poona.

Goods trains used to be delayed there for one hour, owing to the passing of other trains. The porter has confessed, and said that a valuable bale of twist was stolen and despatched by the route to Takle village, near Sholapur, on the first instant. A muccadam, head of the gang, three other porters, and a points man have also been arrested.

Seven packages were found short, consisting of sugar, which was sold to a Marwari in Chinchwad for Rs. 39. The Marwari afterwards despatched them to Poona and were sold to one Bunia. One bag of dry cocoanuts was not forthcoming, but it has now turned out that the contents were divided amongst the thieves, each hiding a portion in the fields adjoining Salarwady station.

Accused will be placed shortly before the Poona City Magistrate.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

RECONNAISSANCE UP THE BARKAI VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

A Mamani telegram of the 5th runs:—The work on the road beyond Barkai continues. Generals Palmer and Hamilton reconnoitred, to-day, up the Bara Valley, half way to Saikot, where a good camping ground has been found.

PRESENTATION CEREMONY.

APPRECIATION OF DR. MISS HUNTER'S SERVICES.

POONA, MARCH 6.

A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the General Plague Hospital, yesterday afternoon, to witness the interesting ceremony of presenting an address to Dr. Miss Hunter, the lady in charge of the Children and Female Wards, who leaves Poona for good. The meeting was presided over by General Duncan.

After reading the address, Dr. Lloyd Jones in a few appropriate words said that Dr. Miss Hunter had joined at the beginning of November, when we had 415 patients in all to appreciate her work. In her work in the wards, we must not, however, forget to mention the cordial support given to her by Miss Wheatley, the Lady Superintendent, and by the lady nurses. As is well-known, success in the treatment of plague depends largely on nursing; and the lady nurses had done excellent work. In this connection we have to deplore and mourn the loss of Miss Morgan. Her death, he considered, was a noble example of devotion to duty. We have had, he said, splendid workers, and Government is fortunate in having such an enthusiastic band to serve them. To give an idea of the amount of work done, it may be stated that once there had been 500 sick and 1,421 admissions, and one day over 60 were admitted. It was the largest plague hospital yet established.

General Duncan said he had been asked to preside where they had met to do honour to Dr. Miss Hunter, who had left England and come to do work in a plague-stricken country. She had earned the gratitude of the whole of Poona.

Dr. Miss Hunter said she was glad to be present at such pleasant gatherings. She thanked all the doctors and nurses who had done work with her.

Colonel Creagh next proposed a vote of thanks to the General for presiding. Colonel Creagh said he felt it his duty also to offer his thanks to the brave English ladies who attended on these plague-stricken creatures.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.

The second portion of the 1st Bombay Lancers arrived, yesterday morning, from Ahmednagar. The horses and men look jaded, after a hard day's journey.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT NUBIA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Nubia, Captain G. C. Henning, will said, to-day, for Southampton, with details, consisting of 40 officers, 10 ladies, and 13 children, 1,189 non-commissioned officers and men, 53 women and 106 children. She carries from Punjab Command 4 officers, 202 men, 13 women, 20 children, 197 men (invalids), 3 women and 10 children. From Bengal Command—2 officers, 369 men, 11 women, 23 children 40 men (invalids), 1 woman, and 4 children. From Madras Command—4 officers, 14 men, 4 women, 9 children, 44 men (invalids), 3 women, and 5 children. From Bombay Command and various Corps—30 officers, 64 men, 13 women, 21 children, and 22 men (invalids).

The first train from Deolali, with 4 officers, and 120 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families, and the heavy baggage arrived at the Sassoon Dock, yesterday, morning. The second and third trains, with the remainder of the details, approximately (6 officers, 840 men), will arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 and 6-30 a.m., to-day. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. The following are the names of the officers:—

Vety Lt-Col E Ewing, A V Dept
Surgn-Lt-Col and Mrs J Armstrong, A M Staff
Major and Mrs T T Catesworth, York Regt
Major and Mrs M G O'Donaghue and daughter, I S Corps
Surgn-Major P M Carleton, A M Staff
Surgn-Major and Mrs H J Barratt, A M Staff
Surgn-Major J O G Sandeford, A M Staff
Surgn-Capt E MckWilliams, A M Staff
Vety Capt and Mrs S M Smith and 2 sons, A V Dept
Capt C Parr, Oxford L I
Capt Tyndale Biscoe, XI Hussars
Capt F de S Shortt, Scots Fusiliers
Capt and Mrs C L Nicholson, and infant, 2nd York Regt
Surgn-Capt S E Prall, I M S
Capt G M Baldwin, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs O Brown and 2 children, R A
Capt and Mrs G Milnes and daughter, R A
Capt F B Dyas, East Kent Regt
Lieut G R De H Smith, I S Corps
Lieut W Scott, I S Corps
Lieut R C R Owen, Oxford L I
Vety Lieut H C Harris, A V D
Lieut J C H McCaskill, I S Corps
Lieut T W B Henning, R A
Lieut C S Fellows, I S Corps
Lieut R W C Blair, I S Corps
Lieut W J B Tweedie, A and S High
Lieut G Labertonne, I S Corps
Lieut H T P Jeffcoat, R H A
Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs C H Farbrother and 6 children 5th Dra-Guards
Lieut H M W Souter, I S Corps
Surgn-Lieut E L Perry, I S Corps
Lieut C C Hannay, Dorset Regt
Lieut Hon H Baring, 4th Hussars
Lieut C E Chichester, Som L I
Lieut C V Edwards, 2nd York Regt
Lieut H T Manley, In Fus
Lieut N G Thompson, Norfolk Regt
Lieut O St J Sheen, I S Corps
Lieut W H Maud, Som L I
Nursing Sister Waterhouse, I N Service

INOCULATION AND THE NURSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read Surgeon-Captain Grayfoot's letter in your issue of the 1st instant with astonishment. The account Dr. Grayfoot gives of what was said to the nurses is not at all in accordance with what a lady doctor who was present told me at an interview between a batch of newly arrived nurses and Dr. Grayfoot. I hope this lady will now come forward and state her version of the story.

The Surgeon-General now has for the first time, so far as I know, admitted through his secretary "that Mr. Haffkine's results were up to date encouraging." Let us be thankful for even this small admission and ask what these "up to date" results means? They mean, sir, that for one and a-half year these results have been proved to be absolulety efficacious. Perhaps, the Surgeon-General will kindly through his secretary inform us, who are being ruined by his almost criminal inactivity, what further period is necessary to show encouraging results before he will be pleased to oblige the whole of the press and inhabitants of Bombay by encouraging and fostering voluntary inoculation in every way. Those of us who are not paid by salaries and pensions are anxiously waiting for an answer to this question, and we should be much obliged for an early reply to it.

Perhaps also he will kindly tell us why those officials who are engaged in house-to-house visitation tell the inhabitants that they may be inoculated, if they like, but the Plague Committee do not recommend it, and why, if results "are encouraging up to date," as admitted by him, he does not push inoculation for all it is worth, in spite of the fact that Prof. Haffkine is a Russian, sent here by the Government of India, and not an officer of his own service.

We should like also to be informed why, last year, the Gatacre Plague Committee, when inoculation had only been discovered for about five months, almost compelled the nurses to be inoculated. Inoculation was then in the tentative stage only.

Perhaps the Surgeon-General may also be good enough to tell the public of Bombay, who have to pay the bill for all this waste of money expended by the Plague Committe, why in November and December last, when plague commenced to increase, large segregation camps were not formed outside the city, so that real segregation could be carried out as far as possible, and why only a few camps were erected sufficient to accommodate only a few hundred people, and why also so much money was spent in quarantining people coming into Bombay when plague was raging there. He might also tell us why the tiles and roofs have not been removed from infected houses this year, as was done last year. Perhaps, sir, I had better stop here, because I could fill your whole paper with questions which should be answered by the Surgeon-General. Questions, too, which will have to be answered one day, as I am convinced that those who are responsible for the mismanagement of plague operation, in Bombay will one day have to give an account of their waste and their folly. I hope the Viceroy and the Secretary of State will soon hear the wailings from Bombay, and sweep aside the whole Plague Committee, and give back to the Bombay Municipality the entire management of plague operations.—Yours, &c.,

Madras, March 4. REGINALD GILBERT.

THE BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

THE annual gathering of the Jackal Club took place on Saturday, and was largely attended by Bombay folk. The rendezvous was altered this year to the small hill which stands just this side of Andheri station. From a spectator's point of view, the change was not one for the better. The Salsette country is not one suited to watching cross-country races. The start and finish is all that can be seen—but Santa Cruz enabled onlookers to see the competitors coming in from about half-a-mile away. Andheri brings them practically right up to the post before they are visible. From a rider's point of view, the course is a much better one. The fencing is bigger, and the going better. The Melon ground is far away, and the only disadvantage is that the country round Andheri is not so well known as the old Kaleena course. But why grumble—every one cannot be satisfied, and a most sporting afternoon was spent and enjoyed by everyone. The members of the Jackal Club are well-known for their hospitality, and this year was no exception. All praise is due to the honorary secretary for the way in which he made his "bundabast" for shamianas, tents, etc., for there are a good many difficulties to be overcome when a meeting, which has been held for years at one spot, is suddenly transferred to a new place. The Band of the Marine Battalion played a selection of music during the afternoon—fancy a band in the middle of Chakla!—it sounds strange to those who chase the wily jack. The afternoon was not without its accidents, though they were not very serious. The programme started with the Hunt Cup for horses. Seven competitors faced the flag, or rather the horn—for all the races were started with the sound thereof. The course was laid in the direction of the Jageshwar Caves, and was a good one, though the distance appeared to be nearer five miles than three. A most exciting finish between Umpty and Hawthornden resulted in the latter just getting home first. These two finished some time before La Perouse, who ran into third place. Mr. Leresche got a nasty fall in this race, and his horse was brought in riderless. The unfortunate jockey was not found till after the afternoon was over, when he was discovered right out of the course lying under a tree. Everyone was much relieved to hear that he had been found, and that he had only sustained a slight concussion of the brain. The second event was the Hunt Cup for ponies and Galloways, for which Mr. John on Forester was made a warm favourite. Those who backed him were well in it, for he finished some minutes in front of the rest of the field. The pony is first class. The rider's knowledge of the country was even better. One could not wish for anything better. Seagull and Sydney had a great race for second place, the former getting home. Event No. 3 was the open Point-to-Point for horses, which Mr. Symes on Scout won very easily, with Mr. Symington second, and Mr. Littleton third. The open Point-to-Point for ponies gave Mr. Symes another win on Cypress, and a great ovation was given him as he cantered in by himself. Hawkmoth came in second about two minutes afterwards, and Electric finished third some way behind. The Jumping competitions finished up the programme. That for horses was worth watching. Pochard jumped in true show form and secured the cup. The Pony competition was feeble, and Phyllis was the only one who showed any form. She, of course, jumped perfectly and added another cup to her credit. At the conclusion of the programme, Lady Nairne distributed the prizes, and with three cheers for Lady Nairne, three for the M. F. H., and three for the honorary secretary of the Jackal Club, the afternoon came to an end. Hounds will still hunt for a week or two, but, alas, the season is practically over, and the best sport which Bombay provides will soon be a thing of the past till next November. The following are the details:—

EVENT No. 1.—"The Hunt Cup for Horses."—A Point-to-Point Race. About 3 miles. Catch-weights. English and Walers, 12st. 7bs. and over. Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Owners up. Entrance Rs 10. Prize—A Cup.

Dr G H Bull, b w m Hawthornden (late Native Girl)	1
Mr A H Froom, b a g Umpty	2
Dr E McCausland, b w g LaPerouse	3
Mr J H Symington, b w g Commodore	0
Dr A S Leresche, g w g Klondyke	0
Dr W C Symes, ch a Joey	0
Dr P Fischer, b w g Atlas-moth (late What Cheer)	0

EVENT No. 2.—"The Hunt Cup for Galloways and Ponies 14 hands and under."—A Point-to-Point Race. About 3 miles. English and Walers, 14 hands. 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 14 hands, 11st. 13·3 and under allowed 7lbs. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—A Cup. Owners up.

Mr H E John, b a p Forester	1
Mr D Graham, g a p Seagul	2
Mr T W Birkett, b a p Sydney	3
Mr P Fischer, g a p Wally	0
Surg-Capt H Herbert, b a p Cocky Boy	0
The Hon Mr P Thesiger, b a p Houp-La	0
Aga S Shah, g a gal Shamshad	0
Mr C Corbett, g a p Midshipmite	0
Surg-Capt Prall, c h a p Buttercup	0
Capt the Hon H G Heneage, b r w m Phylis	0
Mr W C Symes, dr c b m Nancy	0

EVENT No. 3.—"Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses."—About 2 1-2 miles. Catch-weights. English and Walers, 12st. 7lbs. and over. Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—A Cup. No race unless five starters.

Mr L A Scott-Elliot, b w g Scout, Mr Symes	1
Mr J H Symington, b w g Macbeth, Owner	2
Mr Littleton, b a Bluebottle, Owner	3
Dr G H Bull, ch w g Bimbashi, Owner (late Pegasus)	0
Mr Rivers Smith, b w g Romano, Mr E Gorbett	0

EVENT No. 4.—"Open Point-to-Point Race for Galloways and Ponies 13·3 and under."—About 2½ miles, English and Walers, 13·3, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 13·3, 10st. 7lbs. Weight for inches. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—A Cup. No race unless five starters.

Mr F Graham, g a gal Cypress, Mr Symes	1
Mr P Fischer, b w m Hawkmoth, Owner	2
Capt the Hon H G Heneage, g a g Electric, Owner	3
Mr H E John, g cb m Blue Morn, Owner	0
Mr T W Birkett, g a p Banker, Owner	0
Aga S Shah, ch a g Russian, Owner	0
Mr C Webster, b cb p Tom Thumb, Mr Corbett	0
Mr D Graham, b a p Cassim, Owner	0
Mr Littleton, g a p Tarpon, Owner	0

EVENT No. 5.—"Jumping competition for Horses."—Entrance, Rs. 2. Prize—A Cup.

Mr Littleton, Pochard	1
Mr A H Froom, Umpty	0
Mr L A Scott-Elliot, Molly	0
Mr E Rivers Smith, Romano	0
Major Mercer, Gunner	0
Mr Ostermayer, Kirkee	0
Mr Ostermayer, Hector	0

EVENT No. 6.—"Jumping Competition for Galloways and Ponies 14 hands and under." Prize—A Cup.

Capt the Hon H G Heneage, Phylis	1
Mr H E John, Blue Morn	0
Mr H E John, Plaintiff	0
Capt the Hon H G Heneage, Electric	0
Mr P Fischer, Hawkmoth	0
The Hon P Thesiger, Houp-La	0

MILITARY NEWS.

VETERINARY-MAJOR J. A. WOODS has been appointed to be an Inspecting Veterinary Officer on the Indian establishment, in succession to Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing, instead of Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reilly, as previously announced.

THE candidates for the Staff Corps who will shortly arrive from Sandhurst have been posted as follows: Second Lieutenants Turnbull, J. D. Grant, Skipwith, Maspratt, Shakespear, Dyce, Rowlandson, Watling, Gurdon, Waterfield, and Clifford, to the Punjab; Kay, Combe, Rose, Rason, Poole, Coaker, and Morant to Bengal; Burke Hamer, W. Macleod, W. Bayley, Merriman, Dunlop, and Lord to Bombay; Marchant, Malet, Crombie, Lyle, W. Thompson, Troodham, Twiss and Fraser to Madras.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT RAIT obtained the highest number of marks at the examination in Military Surgery, thereby winning the Montefiore Medal and prize of 20 guineas, he also gained the De Chaumont prize for Hygiene. Surgeon-Lieutenant Tate was awarded the second Montefiore prize for Military Surgery. Surgeon-Lieutenant O'Meara gained the Martin Memorial Medal for Military Medicine; while Surgeon-Lieutenants Penny and Delany were bracketed as first in Pathology, and were each awarded a Pathology prize.

THE undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, who have completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Netley, have been appointed Surgeon-Lieutenants and posted as follows:—Bengal—Surgeon-Lieutenants T. H. Delany and J. W. F. Rait. Punjab—Surgeon Lieutenants S. R. Douglas, E. J. O'Meara, G. Tate, R. F. Baird, and A. T. Gage. Bombay—Surgeon-Lieutenants G. C. Laing, G. McPherson, S. Hunt, A. G. Sergent, W. H. Cox, de V. Condon, and H. A. J. Gidney. Madras—Surgeon-Lieutenants H. Kirkpatrick, F. D. S. Fayrer, P. K. Chitale, and W. Lethbridge.

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent telegraphs that King George of Greece has written to the Tsar thanking him for the guarantee of the war indemnity. Prince George of Greece is going to visit the Sultan. Abdul Hamid is stated to have put forward an Armenian Pasha as Governor of Crete.

THE PLAGUE RULES.

MEETINGS OF PROTEST.

THREATENED SUSPENSION OF THE PIECE-GOODS BUSINESS.

IT is stated that, in consequence of the plague regulations the shop-keepers and dealers in provisions intend to close their business establishment until their grievances are removed or mitigated. The first body of dealers ready to commence the strike are said to be the native piece-goods merchants, carrying on their business in the three piece-goods markets, known as the Lukhmidas, the Muljee Jaitha, and Munguldas Markets. The grounds of their complaints relate to the excessive rigour of quarantine, the presence of military men in the search parties, the wholesale evacuation of all houses and chawls in which plague cases occur; and the production of medical certificates of the cause of death in every case. The complaint of the piece-goods merchants is that in consequence of the quarantine imposed, they are unable to go out of Bombay, while the up-country buyers are likewise prevented from coming to Bombay to make their usual purchases, with the result that the merchants are subjected to heavy losses in their trade. They also raise grave objections to the presence of European soldiers in the search parties; and urge that the necessity to produce a medical certificate of the cause of death hurts their religious susceptibilities. Unless remedial measures are adopted by the Plague authorities, they declare their readiness to stop business. The dealers of the Muljee Jaitha Cloth Market had a petition prepared, stating their grievances to the above effect, which was numerously signed and forwarded to the Plague authorities on Saturday. The grain-dealers of the bunders are said to be ready to follow the example of the piece-goods merchants. In connection with the required medical certificates the Mahomedans are said to be very emphatic in their complaints on the score of religion; and all the Mahomedan shop-keepers of Bombay are said to be prepared to join the general strike. A meeting of the Khoja jamat was held on Thursday last in the Khoja Jamatkhana, when a large number of Khoja citizens attended. After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the matter being very important and being connected with the whole Mussulman community, joint action should be taken therein in conjunction with other Mahomedan bodies. It was also resolved that a representation should be made to the Plague authorities against the employment of European soldiers in search parties. A meeting of the Cutchee and Hallai Bhattia community has also been called by Messrs. Chattoorbhooj Morarjee and Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee to confer on the subject of the measures enforced by the Plague authorities.

Another account says:—The plague has brought in its train untold evils which are now greatly disturbing the minds of business men in Bombay. The extreme tightness in the money market, the decreasing orders from up-country for cloths, and the slack business in the town itself, all tend to contribute to a crisis which is feared in the cloth markets in the near future. A feeling of unrest and anxiety prevails and people have been agitating in the bazaars with a view to a suspension of business. Exaggerated accounts of the proposed stoppage are persistently spread in the town, and it threatens to take serious proportions unless the ravages of the plague are lessened speedily and confidence restored among business men. It is stated that the merchants of the three cloth markets have decided upon a temporary suspension of the business which was originally ascribed to an inability on the part of the merchants to pay the hoondies drawn on them by firms. But quite a different complexion is now given to the whole affair. It is no longer a secret that the real reason for the proposed suspension is the employment of European soldiers in plague work. The cloth dealers turn into grievances the plague rules and regulations, which are described as the cause of the ruin of their trade and prosperity. We hear that they have petitioned the Plague authorities to remove the outward quarantine and to modify other rules which stand in the way of their business and religion. It is rumoured that some persons are trying to close the grain markets also.

A MAHOMEDAN PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Shia and Suni Mahomedans of this city was held, yesterday afternoon, at Muzafferabad, to consider the new plague rules with regard to the death certificate, which the Government intend to introduce. The meeting was largely attended, being presided over by Moulvi Hidayatulla. The president, in opening the proceedings, said that these rules, which the Government intended to put in force, were opposed to the precepts of their religion and the general custom prevailing amongst the Mahomedans of all sections. It was, therefore, the duty of the Mahomedan communities to prepare a pitition, stating their views, and forward it to the Government. The meeting then unanimously resolved that a petition of all the Mahomedan communities should be forwarded to the Government. It was next proposed, and carried unanimously, that a committee consisting of all leading and influential members of all the sections of the Shia and Suni Mahomedan communities be appointed to carry out the object of the first resolution. The meeting then dispersed.

ATTACK ON A PLAGUE SEARCH PARTY.

An illustration of the prevailing unrest was given on Saturday morning, when a party of nine soldiers, belonging to the Durham Light Infantry, and a constable of the Poona Punitive Police Force, who were accompanying a search party that had been carying on house-to-house visitation at Mutton Street, had a brush with a crowd of Borahs, numbering about four hundred, but they came out none the worse save for a few cracks on their helmets caused by the stones and sticks. The street in which this "fracas" took place, runs from the Null Bazaar Markets to the Grant Road and is inhabited principally by Borahs, some of whom have their shops in the same locality. It appears that about 8 o'clock on the morning of the day in question a search party, consisting of two European doctorts, two lady doctors, a constable of the Poona Punitive Police Force, nine soldiers of the Durham Light Infantry, and twelve of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Davis, was carrying on house-to-house visitation in the street. A large crowd of Borahs, numbering about four hundred, assembled in the street. Many of them were armed with sticks, and the mob appeared to be turbulent and presented a threatening aspect. The doctors had just entered a house, while the soldiers and the Poona Punitive Police officer were standing outside on the road, preventing the ingress and egress of people. All of a sudden someone of the crowd poked with an iron bar the back of the officer of the Poona Punitive Police Force. The officer turned round and saw the iron bar lying behind him. At this time a number of Borah lads wanted to pass through the street, but they were stopped and driven back. Upon this a Borah rushed out of the crowd, and catching hold of the Punitive Police officer, attempted to snatch away a cane from his hand, but in doing so, he and the constable fell struggling down to the ground. The European and native soldiers as well as the officers of the Bombay Police Force ran to the spot, but they were freely pelted with stones by the mob. The officers were roughly handled and hustled, but their helmets saved them from any serious injuries. Superintendent Hack and a few European police officers repaired to the scene, but the crowd had when they arrived dispersed. The borah, whose name is Goolam Hoosein Abdul Hoosein, was soon secured. Three other Borahs who attempted to create a disturbance were also arrested. The accused, Goolam, Hoosein was subsequently charged by Superintendent Hack, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with disorderly behaviour. During the investigation of the charge, it transpired that a Borah had been for the last five or six days going round Null Bazaar localities, telling people not to allow soldiers to enter their houses. When the matter was brought to the knowledge of the police, the man decamped. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10. The three other Borahs were then charged before the magistrate with similar offences, but they were discharged owing to the absence of sufficient evidence.

THE output of whimsical bulls and blunders from the school-room is ceaseless. A fresh selection is offered by the *Journal of Education*. "What do you know of Lord Wolseley?" elicited the starting reply. "He was a Minister of Henry VIII, who exclaimed 'If I had served my God as I have served my King I should not have been beheaded.'" There is also a choice definition of the word "tithes." "Things," declared one ingenuous youth, "worn by ladies in circuses and the pantomimes."

THE B. V. ARTILLERY CAMP AT MAHALUXMI.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

THE Bombay Volunteer Artillery which has been holding its annual camp at Mahaluxmi during the past week commenced its practice with the 10-inch guns on Wednesday, the ordinary parades being carried out morning and evening. On Saturday the Corps was inspected by Brigadier-General Ventris, accompanied by Captain Ducat, D. A. A. G. The inspection was in two parts, the morning comprising drill on 10-inch guns and target practice at a moving target, the latter as usual being the annual competition between the two companies for the Gatacre Cup. The competition was judged by Captain Durham, R. A., the Gunnery Instructor, from Colaba. Each Company furnished the necessary detail for fighting and manning a 10-inch R.M.L. gun, and fired five rounds against time. No. 2 Company was adjudged the winning company. Captain Wilson acted as Battery Commander, Lieutenant Robertson as Gun Group Commander, Serjeant Zurhorst as Gun Captain, and Corporal Long as Gun Layer.

The Corps paraded in the evening for the ceremonial part of the inspection, forming up over 140 strong—a record number for the Corps—under the command of Major Roughton, A.-D.-C. It received the inspecting officer with a general salute, after which General Ventris passed down the ranks and inspected the arms. The corps then marched past, and was dismissed after a few complimentary words from the inspecting officer. In the evening there was a guest night both in the officers' mess and in the spacious mandap, which was erected on the north-east side of the camp for the convenience of the men of the corps. The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, by permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Luard and officers of the Corps, was present, and played a selection during dinner. After dinner the mandap was cleared and a smoking concert was held, lasting till midnight. Gunner De Freece was in great form, and that good tenor Serjeant Coates and also Bombadier Rhenius contributed largely towards the evening's entertainment. The genial Commandant obliged the officers and men present with a rollicking sea song. In the absence of Gunner Seymour Dove, the well-known accompanist of the corps, Captain Leslie and Mr. Greenboam, one of the visitors, kindly obliged at the piano. At the close of the evening's entertainment the Commandant made a short speech, in which he pointed out that the attendance at the inspection had been a record one, and that if the attendances at the drills in camp had on the other hand not been up to the standard of former years, the reason was not far to seek in the restrictions which had been imposed on the bringing of native followers to camp, restrictions which were necessary in view of the safety of the community in general. It was satisfactory to be able to predict a larger number of efficients for the season than in any previous year. He also took the opportunity of thanking the Royal Artillery, in the person of their Commanding Officer, Majgr Callwell, who was present, for the kindness which the corps had ever met at their hands. He concluded by stating his belief that the corps was in a healthy state and as firmly knit together as ever.

THE MAHOMEDAN DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Mian Abdulla Haji Ahmed Khandwani charges Hakim Mahomed Abdul Hamid Farrok Dehlvi, editor and publisher of an Urdu newspaper, called "Sultan-ul-Akhbar," with publishing, in its issue of 30th October, 1897, an article commencing with the words, "Oh! Mahomedans of Bombay, be careful and cautious," and ending with the words, "the writer is a well-wisher of the community," and thereby harming the reputation of the complainant. Mr. Bicknell, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Roughton, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Azamtulla Khan Ressaldar, further examined by Mr. Roughton, said that he was a subscriber to the "Abul Punch." It was started by the assistance of the complainant. The pamphlet shown to him was a supplement of the "Abul Punch." It was published four or five days before the illuminations in honour of the Sultan's victories. The complainant and witness both read that supplement. The complainant read out a certain portion from it with particular emphasis. He said that Mr. Sulleman Wahed and Sardar Oomar Jamal, who had circulated handbills, advising illuminations for the Sultan's victory, were enemies of the Mahomedan religion. Complainant called his attention to specific portions of the pamphlet, and asked him why people should follow those two persons who were inimical to the Mahomedan religion. He pointed out a portion in which abusive language was used regarding accused, and smiled. Witness gathered from the manner in which he read the article and smiled, that he was pleased with the article. He said: "I have got this answer to Sulleman Abdul Wahed and Oomar Jamal's handbill." To the knowledge of witness, complainant circulated the supplement to many other people. There were meetings of Mahomedans in celebration of the Sultan's victories. The first was at Sardar Oomar Jamal's bungalow, on a Tuesday, in the month of May—before the Queen's Birthday. Witness was present at the meeting, but the complainant was not. The leading members of all the Mahomedan communites were there. It was settled that there should be illuminations for the victories on the Thursday, and that there should be a meeting in Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed's bungalow. That meeting was held. Witness was present at it and acted as secretary. The meeting was advertised amongst the Mahomedan community before it was held. Complainant was not present. It was resolved that there should be illuminations in honour of the Sultan's victories.

Mr. Bairudin Abdulla Kur, examined by Mr. Roughton, said he was a landed proprietor, a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Municipal Corporation. He submitted a scheme to the Plague Committee for carrying out their requirements regarding segregation and removal to hospital of Mahomedan patients, and asking for concessions, which were granted. He then called a meeting of all the Mahomedans residing in about ten streets in the Dongri District under his presidency. A board opened a hospital for Mahomedans in Guhatri Sarang Street. They also called a meeting at Kazi Street, which resulted in a hospital being opened in Bapu Hajam Street, which was rendered available for Mahomedans in the Bhuleshwar District. A third hospital was opened in Jamli Mohalla. When he commenced his efforts, he succeeded at first in getting the people to adopt Government measures. After those hospitals were opened, an anti-segregation party arose. To his knowledge the complainant took objection to the measures. He disliked the taking of patients to hospitals. The words that the complainant took various proceedings against Government measures, and that he was antagonistic to them, were correct. Complainant was a leading man of his jamat. He thought the ignorant masses would think that the complainant was lowered in their estimation by these articles. But cultured people would not think so. He would not consider him lowered in public estimation. In his opinion, the result of these articles would be to degrade the paper publishing them rather than the complainant. No one capable of forming opinion would be affected by them. Because he had refused to attend meetings organized for the purpose of opposing the measures, most virulent attacks were made on him and other leading Mahomedans. Mr. Curtay was connected with the anti-segregation party, and was taking a leading part in the opposition to segregation, also in the matter of closing the Grant Road burial-ground. Complainant was also opposed to the closing of that burial-ground. If that was stated in the paper, he did not think that the complainant's reputation would suffer by it. In the matter of the illuminations, the day originally fixed was Thursday, but the day afterwards fixed by the Gujerati Mahomedans was Tuesday. Sardar Oomar Jamal had omitted to call all the leaders of the different jamats, and those left out felt injured. The complainant took part in getting illuminations on Tuesday.

Cross-examined, witness said that he thought the charge that the complainant prepared materials as if for a riot was very serious and was calculated to lower complainant's reputation. He knew the complainant to be a very good man and to have a good reputation. He thought there was no doubt that he was a loyal subject of her Majesty, but he had been most badly advised. It would not be true to say that complainant was so disloyal that nothing written about him could do him any harm.

Re-examined, witness said he would call a man disloyal who went against the constitution. He thought the complainant and others ought to have submitted to the orders and then to have gone to the committee. He should call a man ill-advised who did not do so.

To the court: Witness said he could not say that the complainant physically combated the orders of the Plague Committee, but he thought the position he took up was inimical to their being carried out.

The case was then adjourned till the 9th instant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. DUFF has been appointed Commandant of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, vice Colonel Graves, vacated.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 18.

PARLIAMENT AND THE FRONTIER.

THE Government are getting through the debates on the Address rather better than they expected, and although a little angry feeling was exhibited in the discussion on Mr. Lawson Walton's Amendment relating to the Frontier, there is a notable absence of political heat at Westminster. It is not unusual after Parliament has been sitting for nine or ten days without having got rid of all the amendments to the Address to hear cries of obstruction raised. No such cries have been uttered so far, and certainly there has not been much or any justification for railing at the opposition, for the amendment on the Frontier question—admittedly the most important of the bunch—only occupied two nights. Mr. Lawson Walton in moving his amendment, or rather the amendment of the leaders, made just the sort of speech that might be expected from a gentleman of his legal standing and forensic ability. His indictment was replied to by Lord George Hamilton (who I may mention for the dear old innocent "Spectator" did not write a line of the exhaustive despatch published last week), who after the necessary polemics adumbrated a Concordat on the Frontier question generally. There were, he said, two schools of policy—the Sind and the Punjab,—and the former of these, which aimed at establishing friendly relations with the tribes, was the more sympathetic and the more worthy of a civilized nation. Ever since he had been in the House the question of the Indian frontiers had been a subject of controversy, and he wished to lay down clearly for the future what could and what could not be done; to tell the "Forward" man that he might go so far and no further, and to tell those who held other views that they must come up to a certain line and there remain. If those who came after him would devote their attention to the future and not to the past, there would be reason to hope that the upshot of this debate might be that the country would know that hereafter, no matter what party might be in power, the same principles and methods would be applied with firmness in the treatment of the various difficulties as they arose. Sir Henry Fowler came next. In the course of his remarks he maintained that his telegram to the Viceroy as to strong feeling existing "here" with reference to the famous proclamation was another way of aying that a strong feeling existed in the Cabinet, and he rather plainly added Lord Elgin knew what was meant. Thereupon Lord George Hamilton jumped up to say that the Viceroy had written to him personally stating that he never knew that these objections came from the Cabinet. Sir H. Fowler rejoined that he thought he had made his meaning clear. But these references to the past rather wearied the House and more interest was taken in the concluding part of the ex-Minister's speech. The almost vehement tones in which he attacked the ascendency of the military party and the necessity that exists for Parliament to assert itself ought to soothe the perturbed spirits of "the Indian Parliamentary party," to whom Sir H. Fowler has been like a red rag to a bull since the days when as Secretary of State it was his duty to demolish the speeches of his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. On the Ministerial side of the House the best speech was that of Mr. Carson, who spoke on Tuesday and who has the entire question of our frontier complexities at his fingers' ends. Another feature, of a rather featureless debate was Sir Charles Dilke's attitude. He desired, he said, to know what the Forward movement really was before he joined in a general condemnation of the Government. He abstained from the division on the amendment. Mr. Maclean and Sir M. M. Bhownuggree deserve credit for urging on the leaders of their party the duty of contributing from the Imperial Exchequer towards the cost of the war, even though the authorities at Calcutta are not asking for a grant now. Why they are not asking for a grant is clear. They think that if they receive money from England, their action will not be so unrestrained as it is at present. That however, is perhaps hardly an argument that would appeal to many persons outside the "charmed circle." "A propos" of what the "Spectator" says about the authorship of the frontier despatch I should be surprised to hear that any Secretary of State for India except perhaps the Duke of Argyll and of course the Marquis of Salisbury ever wrote his own despatches.

MR. HERBERT BIRDWOOD ON THE PLAGUE.

The late Senior Member of the Bombay Council read his promised paper on "the Plague in Bombay," yesterday afternoon, to an audience which crowded every part of the East Conference Room of the Imperial Institute and could not I suppose have numbered much less than 500. The gathering was as distinguished and representative as it was large and appreciative. The interest shown by the medical profession in England as elsewhere in Europe in all that pertains to the epidemic was evinced by the presence of such eminent members of the Faculty as Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart. (President of the Royal College of Physicians), Sir Richard Thorne Thorne, K.C.B. (Principal Medical Officer to the Local Government Board), Sir Dyce Duckworth, Sir W. Roberts, and others. Of distinguished Anglo-Indians there were not a few, amongst them being Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley (Chairman of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts under whose auspices the meeting was held), Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir Horace Walpole, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir George Birdwood, and Sir John Jardine, etc. One ex-Viceroy in the person of the Earl of Northbrook was present and only pressing engagements elsewhere prevented three or four ex-Governors of Bombay from supporting the Chairman, Earl Spencer. Lord Reay was detained at the London School Board meeting; Lord Harris could not get away from the House of Lords (where he has to represent one of the Government departments), and Sir Richard Temple had an obligatory engagement. Lord Lister, who had paid great attention to the plague, was kept away by an important meeting of the Royal Society over which he had to preside, and the other names read to the meeting by the Secretary, Mr. S. Digby, included the Marquis of Breadalbane (an old friend of your Governor), Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, who at the same hour was in another part of this busy London himself addressing a learned Society, and the Master of Mr. Birwood's old College—Peterhouse. The Bombay contingent was naturally a large one, and included Mrs. Gatacre, Miss Ellaby, M.D., Messrs. Lionel Ashburner, A. Rogers, J. A. Baines, A Keyser, H. A. Acworth, S. Newcome Fox, George Ormiston, Russell Aitken, and Mr. Owen Lewis (whose name was prominent in connection with the Poona outrages). I should not forget that although Dr. John Pollen was not able to be present owing to an attack of influenza, a letter was read from him in which he paid a graceful tribute to the humane work performed by Mrs. Birdwood of which his position as acting Collector made him an eye witness. I cannot attempt to summarise Mr. Birdwood's valuable paper within the limits of the space at my command. Some idea of its scope and comprehensiveness can be formed from the heads of the subjects dealt with, which are as follows:—Previous epidemic.—The specific cause of plague. Kitasato's Bacillus.—The disease defined. Its symptoms.—Invasion of the human body by the bacillus. Incubation of the disease.—Protection against invasion.—Mons. Haffkine's prophylactic. Treatment of plague cases.—Communication of the disease by infected persons and otherwise. "Local incubation." The means of diffusion.—Growth of plague in Bombay. Mortality during the the epidemic of 1896-97. Mortality in some previous epidemics—Virulence of the disease at different times.—Virulence of some other epidemics.—Climatic conditions favourable to the growth of plague.—Local conditions.—Personal conditions. Susceptibility of different races.—Initiation of preventive and remedial measures by the Bombay Government.—Measures taken by the municipal authorities.—Deputation of Dr. Cleghorn to Bombay.—Plague hospitals.—Popular dread of hospitals.—Measures under Epidemic Diseases Act. General Gatacre's Committee.—Soldiers on plague duty.—Hospital nurses.—Inspection of passengers, &c.

The President of the Pathological Society of London had arranged to open the discussion, but he like Dr Pollen was "hors de combat" with influenza, and his place was taken by Sir R. Thorne Thorne. He was of opinion that the contagion of the plague was resident in the soil. It was well known that bacteria multiplied extensively in soils and that foul condition of the native quarters in Bombay favoured the development of microbes. In recent years dwellings had been erected [illegible] accommodation of natives on the "flat" system for the which were deficient in respect to space, light and ventilation and besides were overcrowded, but lamentable as these evils were a far worse one existed in the indescribably filthy state of the so-called "sanitary" conveniences of these residences. These circumstances were in themselves sufficient to account for the spread of the epidemic. Dr. W. J. Simpson, formerly Health Officer in Calcutta, was the next speaker. Saying he would not venture to criticize he criticized. He traced the origin of the plague to China. The arrangements adopted at Poona were insufficient to eradiate the pestilence and individual efforts proved unable to arrest its progress. What was needed was a trained sanitary service supervised by competent medical authorities. He then commented on what he considered to be the faulty composition of the Plague Commission, and mentioned that the frequent removal of officers employed on plague duties from one district to another tended to disorganize the work. He also alluded to the very filthy state of the native quarter, and urged the pressing necessity for forming a sanitary service. Mr. Acworth, whose powerful voice resounded like a trumpet, made a capital speech. He advocated the segregation of plague-stricken patients as an imperative necessity. The construction of sewers should be undertaken without delay. At present the seavenger caste "dominated the situation." Had they fled from the city the Municipality would have been perfectly helpless. Mr. Baldwin Latham followed. The duty of proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman was admirably performed by Sir Owen Tudor Burne, who made a happy allusion to the presence at the meeting of that "charming lady," Countess Spencer.

THE QUEEN AND REPUBLICANISM.

Some weeks ago I mentioned a little story about the Queen and a Liberal statesman. The anecdote was, it may be remembered, to the effect that in the course of a walk in the gardens at Balmoral her Majesty entered into a dissertation on the respective merits of Absolutism, Constitutional Monarchism, and Republicanism, giving very good reasons why the second of these systems of government is best suited to a country like Great Britain. I purposely concealed the name of the statesman who was thus honoured. There is I suppose no harm in saying now that it was Sir James Stansfeld, whose death is announced this morning. The conversation between the Queen and her Minister as he then was begun by the Sovereign putting an engagingly candid question to him. "Are you," she inquired, "a Republican?" He replied "If I were a Republican I should not be here to-day, but I must say frankly that if were starting afresh and looking about for a form of Government I should not be in favour of a Monarchy." It was then that her Majesty proceeded to show the advantages of a limited Monarchy for this country. I suppose what suggested to the Queen's mind the idea that the new Minister might be in favour of a Republic was his former friendship with the Italian patriots in the early days of his long and honourable political career. Disraeli once accused Stansfeld of being "in correspondence with the assassins of Europe." This was at the time of the trial of Greco for conspiracy against the life of the late Emperor of the French. During the legal proceedings the Procureur-Imperial stated that a paper had been found on one of the conspirators directing him to write for money to Mr. Flowers, at 35, Thurloe-square, Brompton. There, the Procureur added, a member of the English Parliament resided, who had been appointed in 1855 banker to the members of the Tibaldi conspiracy, which aimed at the Emperor's life. The house specified was Stansfeld's, and Mr. Flowers or M. Fiori was known to be one of Mazzini's pseudonyms. The subject—I quote from the *Times'* account—was brought to the notice of Parliament in 1864; Disraeli accused Stansfeld of being "in correspondence with the assassins of Europe." Stansfeld denied all knowledge of the matter; he had never been treasurer or banker to the Tibaldi conspirators, but he admitted that he had allowed his name to be inscribed on bank notes which he understood were to be used, not in the interests of assassins, but to aid in the establishment of a free and united Italy. Letters had been with his assent addressed to Mazzini as M. Fiori at his house, but he repudiated the notion of Mazzini's complicity with the conspirators. Stansfeld was defended by Bright and Foster, and Lord Palmerston thought the Procureur-Imperial's chargees beneath the notice of the Government. But a motion practically censuring Stansfeld was lost by only ten votes, and accordingly, despite Palmerston's remonstrances, he resigned. *A propos* the London representative of a well-known Italian journal received three or four years ago instructions from his editor to write an article on English Republicanism and English Republics. He replied in effect "I am sorry that I cannot send you the article you require—there are no Republicans in England." A certain Sunday paper much given to girding at Royalty and Royalties might take exception to the Italian journalist's statement, but he was no doubt substantially correct. In a country where Kenealyism flourished it would be too much to say that there are absolutely none of our countrymen in favour of setting up a Republic, but it would be difficult to find many persons outside taprooms who hold such views.

LORD WILLIAM NEVILL.

When Lord William Nevill appeared for the second time at Bow Street Police Court, Sir George Lewis lectured the Chief Magistrate because he declined to renew the prisoner's bail and the prisoner himself from his place in the dock asseverated his innocence. It was almost impossible to see what answer there could be to the charge. Paragraphs in the Society papers, however, mysteriously declared that the case against the accused was not so bad as it first appeared to be, and some people began to think that Lord William Nevill's astute legal adviser might possibly have a card up the sleeve of that fur-lined over coatwhich the reporters of our London police courts are so fond of describing. That Lord William should have pleaded guilty to one of the two charges—fraud and forgery—on which he was indicted came as a surprise to the fashionable ladies and briefless barristers who thronged the Old Bailey on Tuesday. The prisoner's plea was accepted by Mr. Charles Mathews, who led for the prosecution, and after he had recapitulated the miserable details of this painful scandal, Mr. Lawson Walton, who is more at home in defending a prisoner at the Central Criminal Court than disscussing Indian affairs in the House of Commons, made an eloquent speech on behalf of the unhappy man in the dock. The learned counsel endeavoured to soften the heart of the presiding Judge (Mr. Justice Lawrence), once a Conservative Member of Parliament, by referring to the suffering that the prisoner's conduct had brought upon his family who as Mr. Lawson Walton truly said is universally respected by all classes. Mr. Justice Lawrence in his impressive address to "William Beauchamp Nevill" said:—"If this had been the case of some wretched city clerk, with a family of seven children, who, under heavy loss, helped himself from his master's till, there would have been nobody to speak for him in the circumstances; he would have been left to his fate. It is said that to a man in your position any punishment passed on you would be felt more keenly by you than by an ordinary person; but I wish to point out to you and others that the higher the position persons hold the greater are their responsibilities." His Lordship observed that morally speaking the crime committed was as great as if the prisoner had abstracted the money from Mr. Spender Clay's pocket or broken into Mr. Sam Lewis's office and taken the money from his desk. The case of fraud was indeed as bad as it was possible to conceive. The learned Judge concluded thus:—"I do not want to say anything to trouble you unnecessarily. All I will say is that by your conduct you have brought disgrace and dishonour upon an ancient and a noble name, you have brought sorrow and suffering and shame to those who are near and dear to you, you have forfeited the position which you held and which should have been a guarantee for your honesty at least, if not for your honour. Your crime has been great and your sentence must be severe. That sentence is that you be sent to penal servitude for five years." The general opinion is that the sentence though it does not err on the side of leniency is not in the circumstances too severe. Naturally there is a good deal of moralising in the Press; and a majority of the papers inveigh against the greatest evil that effects Society in these days—excessive devotion to a life of pleasure and unbounded luxuriousness. Lord William Nevill as everybody knows was married to a daughter of the house of Murietta. He was in clover until financial troubles overtook the well-known Anglo-Spanish financiers. He had not the strength of mind to cut his coat according to his cloth. That in a few words explains his downfall. For him there is not and could hardly be any sympathy. For his friends, and especially for his poor wife who lost her mother only last week, everybody feels sorry.

THE COLONIES AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Misfortune continues to attend the Imperial Institute notwithstanding the laudable desire of those responsible for its management to live down the past bad reputation and to make the place of some use to the Empire at large. I do not so much allude to the offence that has been given to British musicians by the employment through the excellent Signor Randegger of an orchestra of foreigners to play at the Institute during the approaching season; but to the more serious action of the Colony of Victoria in formally notifying that it does not propose to continue its annual contribution. The "Daily Mail" which makes this fact public quotes the opinions of representatives of other colonies. These opinions are divided on the subject. While some think that Victoria has made a mistake others approve of what it has done. One high official is quoted as expressing himself as to the absolute uselessness of the institute to the colonies who supported it. "Victoria's determination to stop supplies," he said, "will, I do not doubt, be followed by the other colonies. I never before saw a big scheme start with such a blaze and fizzle out so suddenly." Another official of equal importance holds, however, a directly contrary view to this. "The institute has been," he said, "invaluable to the colonies both in the advancement of their trade interests and as a standing evidence of their first step in unity. It appears that the Premier of Victoria when in England as a guest of the nation last year, repeatedly stated in private his opinion that the institute

WAS OF SMALL VALUE

to his colony in return for the maintenance expenditure. But little time has elapsed since his return home for an authoritative expression by the Colonial Ministry unfavourable to the continuance of any subsidy, and the plea of compulsory economy is put forward as the first reason for their action. The "Daily Mail" regards Victoria's withdrawal from what it calls the "Kensington failure" as marking the entry on the final stage and asks "what is to take the place of the Imperial Institute?" It would appear that matters are not quite so serious as this, if it be true that the decision of the Victorian Government is not final. From the account of an interview with a leading official of the Institute published in the "St. James's Gazette" this evening it would seem that there is some hope that the authorities of Victoria may reconsider their determination to cut adrift from the Institute. Still the Imperial Institute has received a nasty blow, and the Australian journalists, who were so aggrieved at the manner in which they were treated at South Kensington during the Diamond Jubilee festivities, are probably indulging in kangaroo leaps of joy.

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

I understand that the headquarters of the above organisation which a few years ago were removed from the City of Manchester, the home of Bimetallism, to the City of London, the Mecca of Monometallism, are to be shortly retransferred to the capital of the Lancashire cotton-spinning districts. The proposed change has been under contemplation for some time and is now definitely decided upon. It is thought that the work for which the League was established will be better done by in future concentrating its principle energies upon the manufacturing districts and the provinces generally. The London Committee, a strong and active body, will under the new arrangement confine its attention mainly to the international side of the propaganda and to endeavouring to influence Parliamentary opinion at home. The energetic General Secretary, Mr. Henry McNiel, to whose untiring exertions and thorough mastery of the subject the League owes so much, will, as before, be in charge at Manchester.

THE OMAR KHAIYAM CRAZE.

Sir Alfred Lyall presided on Wednesday last at the Imperial Institute on the occasion of the reading of a paper on the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khaiyam by Mr. Nagarkar, a delegate to the Congress on Rreligions to be held at Chicago. There was a large audience of Omar Khaiyamites, and all went merrily for them until in response to an invitation from the Chair, Sir George Birdwood, after protesting that he knew nothing about the subject, and came there only as a curious student, presently entered on a most contemptuous and destructive criticism of the teaching of the original Rubaiyat, and next of the universal inaccuracy and general irrelevancy of Fitzgerald's "so-called translation" of it. He said of Omar Khaiyam that one understood acceticism, but a philosophy of life confining Hedonism with Evangelical questionings and anxieties was incomprehensible and beneath contempt. As for Fitzgerald he had toned down the coarse eroticism of the original and cast a veil of mysticism over it all and in this way entirely falsified the doctrine of the Rubaiyat. Further than this he had omitted large portions of it, and again added enormously to it, from other Persian poets and from his own imaginings, he had not attempted to make a continuous translation of the original quatrains and had not translated a dozen of them clearly enough to identify them when collated. He (Sir George Birdwood) doubted whether a dozen Englishmen had ever read the "Ruibaiyat" in the original Persian, and it was transparent that no one present ever knew it in Heron-Allen's literal translation! There was general consternation at this undreamt of onslaught, and when a answer was attempted Sir George promptly referred to the quatrains in both the original and in Fitzgerald by their numbers and from memory and silenced his critics. When he sat down, apologising for speaking so long on a subject of which he was "absolutely ignorant," there was a burst of loud applause.

A NEW VENTURE.

General Sir Owen Tudor Burne presided over a very interesting affair last Saturday in opening to the public the Tea and Tiffin Bungalow which has been established at 170, New Bond Street, by Mrs. Feroye Langrana (Thomas). Among the guests were Lord and Lady Hobhouse, Lady Agnes Burne, Miss Billington, representing the "Daily Telegraph," Colonel and Mrs. Maine, Mr. Brain, representing the "Times," Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, M.P., and Sir George Birdwood. The luncheon apartment in these handsome rooms was tastefully decorated and the guests were served with a thoroughly Indian tiffin, which they all appeared to immensely enjoy. Most cordial speeches were made by Sir Owen Burne, Lord Hobhouse, Mr. Brain, Miss Billington, Sir George Birdwood, and Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, and as Mrs. Lungrana has also received the sympathetic recognition of the "Times" and other leading papers, she starts on her new venture with every augury of success. Two Parsees in succession have invaded the House of Commons, a young Rajput Prince has carried all before him in the Cricket fields of the British Empire, and now a delicate Parsee lady has had the courage to invade the close and jealous ring of capitalists who between them monopolise the restaurant business of the West End. Should she succeed, it is hardly too much to say that her achievement will be far more arduous and speak more for the stability of character of the people of India than even the remarkable careers of Prince Ranjitsinhji, Mr. Dadabahi Nawroji, and Sir M. M. Bhownuggree.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Count Kalnoky, the celebrated diplomatist and formerly Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Right Hon. Sir James Stansfeld, who sat on Parliament for nearly 40 years, held office in four Ministries and was well known for the extreme though disinterested vies he held with regard to what is called "the legislation for the protection of vice"; Sir Philip Clarke, Bart.; Bishop J. R. Selwyn. well known for his missionary work in Melanesia, and subsequently master of the college at Cambridge that bears his honoured name; Mr. Thomas Walker, formerly Editor of the "Daily News" and subsequently Editor of the "London Gazette"; Major-General G. C. Lambert, late of the 101st Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, formerly Assistant Director of the Artillery College; Mr. John Carrick Moore, nephew of Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna; Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. Osborn, late Bengal Staff Corps; Major William Cecil Rawlinson, well known on the Calcutta side; Dr. Francis Anderson formerly Inspector-General of Hospitals in India; Mr. J. Satchell Hopkins, for many years leader of the Conservative party in Birmingham; M. Antoine Revillon, journalist and novelist; and Miss Willard, head of the Women's Temperance movement in the United States, and the ally of Lady Henry Somerset in other social movements.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir William Lockhart has now definitely decided not to take leave until the 26th instant.

In view of the impending change in the currency in Kashmir, which is to take place finally on the 11th March, the Kashmiris are hurrying out their hoards of State coins and are parting with as much as they can in order to save the premium which is deducted at the treasury for the exchange into British coin. Any loss in exchange which could be delayed for a time, is now forced upon them, and consequently trade, which has suffered depression since the currency difficulty began, is rising briskly. The usurer is become very lenient, offering loans on only one-quarter of the interest he used to charge before, on condition that he will be repaid in Bsitish coin afterwards. The debtor has got an intermission from the importunities of his creditor, who at present goes in fear of the debtor repaying him now in State coin. The State treasuries have heavy work in receiving State coin and issuing British coin in exchange, and so far this work has been done satisfactorily and no complaints have been received.

A somewhat unique and distinctly interesting function took place at Sialkot last Saturday, when the zemindars of the district gave an afternoon party to meet their Deputy Commissioner, Major Egerton, and wish him farewell on his departure for England. It may be that the name of Egerton is still held in kindly remembrance by the people of the Province, and indeed we venture to hope that this is the case. However this may be, we consider a demonstration such as that of last Saturday is decidedly to be welcomed, as showing a wish on the of part the ruled to draw the ties of connection between them and their rulers closer. In these democratic days, writes the Lahore paper when Jack considers himself as good as his master any spontaneous attempt by the people to promote a kindlier relationship between themselves and those who have the rule over them is to be hailed with satisfaction. The more we can make the peoples of India understand that they are an integral portion of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, and that as such it behoves them to give as well as take, the better for us and still more for them, and anything that will tend to establishing a kindlier relationship between rulers and ruled is most heartily to be applauded, especially where, as in this case, the effort is made by the ruled.

It is under contemplation by the authorities concerned to adopt on the Madras Railway and those portions of the Nizam's Guaranteed State and Southern Mahratta Railways under the jurisdiction of the Madras Government, namely, at Hospet, Tungabudra and Gunganapollium near Kondapalli, the system of steam disinfection in connection with plague preventive measures, as is done in the Bombay Presidency. The severity of the outbreak in Hyderabad makes every such precaution imperative.

The Government of Madras has decided to bring St. John's Church at Pondicherry on to the list of churches to be repaired by the Public Works Department, and as a special case, the Public Works Department will be authorised to carry out the necessary repairs to the church from savings in the budget allotment under the head "Petty Construction and Repairs." The number of members of the Church of England at Pondicherry is 60 and to minister to this congregation the chaplain of Cuddalore visits Pondicherry as a Government out-station once a month.

Unusually high winds blew at Karachi on Wednesday night, the whole station being enveloped in dust, and the sea was so disturbed the next morning that passenger boats at Keamari would not venture across to Manora, and those whose business compels them to go to and from Manora received a good drenching. At such times if a steam launch could be got to ferry passengers across there is no doubt the owner would make a good thing out of it and the public would also be saved much risk and inconvenience. A cargo boat fastened alongside the s. s. Rufford Hall was tossed about to such an extent owing to the disturbed sea that the water kept pouring in over the cargo, and she eventually settled down and is now under water, only a portion of the yard being visible. Efforts are being made, however, to recover the cargo, which consists of bales of wool for shipment to England.

Colonel G. R. J. Shakespear, Staff Corps, and Major-General W. W. Biscoe, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, have been awarded the good service pensions which have become vacant in consequence of the succession to the Colonel's allowance of Major-General G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B.

The following appointments in the Public Works Department have been made: Mr. G. A. Anderson, Under-Secretary, Railway Branch, to succeed Colonel Selby as Officiating Consulting Engineer, Bombay; Mr. Sidney Hartwell to act for Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson as Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Mr. Hebbert, Agent of the Burma Railways, to be Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, when his services are available.

It is notified that the rate at which the Public Works cess shall be levied for the year 1898-99 in all the districts in Bengal to which the Cess Act has been extended, shall be one-half of an anna in the rupee on the annual value of lands and on the annnal net profits from mines, quarries, tramways, railways, and other immovable property.

The Afridi clans are slowly making their submission. Even the Kuki Khel of Rajgal who for a long time made no sign, have sent in two rifles and part of their money fine. The Zakka Khel have alleged a fear of being seized and transported as one reason of their holding back. They now know that not the least apprehension need be entertained on that score.

The Amir of Kabul has, it is said, sent some Afridi refugees from Kabul to Afghan Turkistan. He has warned Khwas Khan and Wali Mahomed, the Zakka Khel maliks, that they must either make terms with the British Government or leave Afghan territory. If they persist in remaining, Abdur Rahman may deport them also to Turkistan, for he is not the man to allow his orders to be disregarded.

The Hadda Mullah, having failed to stir up the tribesmen of Bajour, is now said to be building himself a new mosque. He has deserted his old place of residence at Jarobi, and is now living on the eastern border of Nawagai. If the rumour noticed above of Ghulam Hyder's death prove true, the Hadda Mullah has lost a staunch friend, and his influence will rapidly decline.

The Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State for India the appointment of an Inspector of Ordnance and Machinery in the North-Western Frontier Defences. The officer to be appointed is to be a trained specialist qualified to instruct garrisons in the proper working of the highly complicated armament recently introduced at some of the stations.

Looking at the position on the frontier as a whole the prospect of a peaceful settlement is far more hopeful than a fortnight ago. The one cry of the tribal maliks is for time. They assert their desire to comply with the Government terms, but plead difficulties with the general body of the tribesmen in the collection of rifles. They seem to repose full confidence in Sir William Lockhart, and his continued presence at Peshawar will greatly faciliatate a settlement. We cannot then but appland his decision to remain on the spot until the complete submission of the clans has been secured.

So late as November 4th, 1897, the Government of India wrote to the Secretary of state: "Notwithstanding the Amir's long silence regarding the demarcated but unratified Waziristan boundary, the Afghans maintain their contention that the line is incorrect aud refuse to recognise it." The Khalifa Nur Mahomed Khan, in a letter to General Corrie Bird, asserted that no Afghan commissioner was present when part of the boundary was demarcated by Mr. Anderson; that the British Commissioner had erected wrong pillars and had overlooked the map signed by the Amir and Sir Mortimer Durand, and that his Highness had suggested that a Joint Commission should be appointed to re-demarcate the line.

On Wednesday evening a large gathering of Lahore residents assembled at the railway station to bid good-bye to Mrs. Sandiford, who has been for many years one of the most hospitable and well known ladies in Lahore, and who has now finally left this country. Her departure will leave a gap in Lahore society that it will not be easy to fill.

The North-Western Railway earnings for the week ended February 19th were Rs. 7,27,390, being an increase of Rs. 14,041 over the corresponding week of last year. To date the increase in the financial year is Rs. 51,46,664.

The following officers have been selected for service with the Sikhs and Punjabi Muhammadans, now being raised for Uganda:—Captain Evatt, 39th Garhwali; Captain E. J. Swayne, 16th Bengal infantry; Captain Chitty, 19th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenants Rattray and Keen, 45th Sikhs; Lieutenant Hornby, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant. There were some hundreds of applicants for the above appointments.

The prizes won at the recent Rifle Meeting of the 1st Punjab Volunteers will be distributed in Lahore on Friday afternoon, at 5-45, by Mrs. Frizelle. It is hoped that as many residents as can conveniently do so will put in an appearance, and show their sympathy with the Volunteer movement. The distribution will take place at the camp, beyond Mr. Frizelle's house.

It is said that the delay in the opening of the Karikal-Peralom Railway to public traffic is the non-receipt of the working agreement between the South Indian Raiway Company, and the French authorities, from Paris. The railway is now complete in every detail as required by the Government of India Resolution in regard to open railways. The agreement is expected from France at a very early date.

In a resolution published in the "Calcutta Gazette," the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal places on record his high appreciation of the services of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George King, K.C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Director of the Botanical Survey of India, and Government Quinologist, Bengal, by whose retirement Government loses one of its most distinguished and valued servants. Sir George King's labours in the fields of morphological and systematic botany have greatly extended our knowledge of the flora of India and the Malay Archipelago, and have established his reputation as a botanist throughout the scientific world. Nor was he less successful as a practical administrator. The striking improvements that have been effected during the past twenty-five years in the Botanic Garden at Sibpur are due to his business capacity and his talent for landscape gardening. By developing the Sikkim cinchona plantations and introducing the manufacture of quinine by a cheap process he rendered it possible to introduce and extend throughout the Province and in other parts of India the system of selling quinine by the dose, and thus placed within the reach of the poorest peasant a remedy for the malarial fever that prevails in so many districts. Sir Alexander Mackenzie trusts that on his retirement from official work Sir George King will continue to pursue his scientific researches.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House on Feb. 16, at which it was resolved to establish a Home of Rest for Poor Women, as a memorial to the late Duchess of Teck. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £62,000 are announced.

The baptism of the infant son of the Earl and Countess of Albemarle took place on Feb. 16 in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. The Prince of Wales stood sponsor in person, and the other sponsors were the Hon. Bridget Harbord and Viscount Coke The infant received the names of Albert Edward George Arnold.

Whilst Lord Salisbury was returning to Hatfield on the evening of Feb. 15 in a pair-horse victoria, accompanied by his son, the Rev. Lord William Cecil, rector of Hatfield, the high wind, blowing in gusts, caught one of the massive iron gates at the lodge of the park and swung it violently against the comparatively fragile vehicle between the front and hind wheels. The horses plunged forward, and, wrenching away the fore part of the carriage, rushed off. The coachman was thrown, but promptly regained his feet, and seizing the trailing reins managed to stop the horses. In the meantime Lord Salisbury and Lord William Cecil were pitched forward from their portion of the carriage to the ground. They were quickly, however, got clear of the debris, and, though both were much shaken, neither sustained any serious injury.

The Passmore Edwards Settlement in Tavistock-place, W.C., was formally opened on Feb. 12, by Mr. John Morley, M.P., in the presence of a brilliant gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Viscount Peel presided. Mr. Morley said there was no more important question than the question of great cities, and he devoted the greater part of his address to a consideration of how they are to be humanised and civilised. He went on to compare to its advantage the "humanism" of to-day with that of a hundred years ago.

The first-class battleship Victorious, which was bound for the Far East, grounded outside the bar when about to enter Port Said on Feb. 14. The vessel appears to have been approaching Port Said with a strong wind and heavy sea on her beam, when she touched the ground. When the engines were moved astern she floated and anchored. Shortly afterwards her cable parted, and a second anchor was let go, and two hours later the second cable parted. Owing to a very strong current, the ship could not be turned under steam, and was left aground at a point about a mile to the eastward of the breakwater, where she lay quietly in 27ft. of water.

It is reported that the Chinese Government have granted Great Britain the right to extend the Burma railway through Yunnan; Germany a concession to build a railway to Ichau in compensation for the murder of a German sailor; and paid France the indemnity of 100,000f. demanded for the kidnapping of a French engineer by brigands on the Tongking border. Great Britain is negotiating for the opening of Yeun-chau-fu in Hu-nan as a treaty port, and also on the subject of the navigation of inland waters. A Berlin brewery has sent ten tons of its beer to the German troops at Kia-chau. Six Russian and three Chinese warships are at Port Arthur, where H.M. cruiser Rainbow arrived on Feb. 12. The Italian cruiser Marco Polo arrived at Aden, on Feb. 13, en route to China. The Russian cruiser Tamboff left Odessa, on Feb. 13, for Vladivostok, conveying upwards of 10,000 troops, including fifty-six assistant surgeons, also a staff of nurses. A third cruiser, built for the Chinese Government, was successfully launched at Stettin, on Feb. 12. The Chinese Minister named the vessel Hai-Shen.

There are two rumours current with regard to the Duke of the Abruzzi. One is that, having obtained permission of the King, his uncle, his Royal Highness will very shortly repair to Norway in order to make preparatory studies for a voyage of exploration towards the North Pole, as well as the necessary preparations for such an undertaking. There may be some truth in this statement, as it is well-known that since his Alaska expedition the young Duke has been very anxious to embark on a scientific expedition rather than one which had sport as its principal aim. The second rumour is more definite, giving out that next month His Royal Highness will be appointed to the command of a torpedo-boat in order to learn its management, after which he will be appointed captain of a corvette, in which he will make a "voyage of instruction" in the Polar regions. At the present moment the Duke is busily occupied in furnishing a house that he has taken at Spezzia.

The aristocratic aspiration of some of the Republican dames of America has broken out in the formation of a new society, known as the Order of the Crown. Membership of this body (says the "Chronicle") is limited to those who can prove that they are descended from one of the Kings of England, Scotland, France, or Germany, sovereigns of other countries being excluded—possibly owing to the few million living descendants of the Irish Kings—another injustice to the distressful country. But even with this somewhat restricted qualification, applicants who claim a right to join the order are said to be numerous. Thus, Mrs. John Jacob Astor traces her ancestry to Hugh Capet, King of France, the Plantagenets of our own England, and to even the earlier Saxon Kings, which is very excellent for a family supposed to be wholly German up to a generation ago. But Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, not to be "left," claims descent from Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, through Edward I, and the Emperor Charlemagne; while Mrs. Ferdinand Charles Earle is another descendant of Charlemagne, Alfred the Great, Hugh Capet, and the Plantagenets. With, no doubt, equal justification, some eighty other ladies have been discovered who are all of Royal descent. The insignia of the order is a crown, and the selected colour the Royal purple, to be worn as a sash or cordon on state occasions.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain J. R. Lendon, with the English mails of the 18th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. During the voyage she experienced N. E. gales for two days with a high sea and thick weather on nearing Bombay. She brought the following passengers:—

Anderson, Mr J A
Anthony, Mr G A
Burrows, Mr E and child
Blong, Miss
Broadbent, Mr and Miss
Broadbent, Col
Boswell, Capt W L
Carey, Mrs O W
Craig, Mr
Coxe, Mr R K
Denny, Major
Edwards, 2nd Lt W A S
Elwin, Mr E B
Fosbrooke, Mr F
Graham, Mr F G
Goodridge, Capt W S
Hart, Miss Spooner
Heaton, Mr J J
Kennedy, Mr
Longfield, Rev G F
McDowell, Mr E H
Mackenzie, Mrs
Mizra, Mrs, child and infant
O'Hara, Mr G
Penin, Mrs C
Parker, Capt and Mrs
Russell Surg-Capt and Mrs
Robinson, Mr A S
Roberts, Mr S G
Rycroft, Major W
Shaw, Mr P G
Small, Miss
Sherston, Major
Vousden, Mrs
White, Miss Alice

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Queen visited the wounded soldiers in Netley Hospital on Friday, and on Wednesday returned to Windsor Castle from Osborne. On Wednesday also the Prince of Wales became godfather to the infant son of the Earl of Albemarle. Princess Louise has left for the south of France, from which Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Vaughan are now on their way home. A meeting at the Mansion-house on Wednesday resolved on a memorial to the late Duchess of Teck in the shape of a home of rest for poor women. A carriage accident occured to Lord Salisbury on Tuesday, but his lordship was unhurt. The Premier's nephew and private secretary, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, was married on Wednesday to the Hon. Alicia Tyssen-Amherst. The marriage of Lieut.-Colonel Welby, M.P., to Miss Copland-Griffiths is also announced. Mr. George Meredith completed his 70th year on Saturday, and received a noteworthy letter of congratulation from his fellow-authors.

The House of Lord has held three short sittings during the week, and has given a second reading to Copyright and Companies Bills. The House of Commons has been debating amendments to the Address all the time. On Thursday Mr. Davitt's amendment, on Irish distress, was rejected by 235 to 153, that of Mr. Pease, on slavery in East Africa, by 181 to 120, and that of Sir Howard Vincent, on foreign tariffs and bounties, without a division. On Friday Mr. John Bedmond's motion that Irish Home Rule was the most urgent of all domestic question was supported only by 65 members against 233, and an amnestly proposal, though supported by Lord Charles Beresford, was defeated by 152 to 100, while a Welsh amendment was negatived by 129 to 90. Mr. Lawson Walton's amendment condemning the Government's Indian policy was rejected on Tuesday, after a two days' debate, by 311 to 208. On Wednesday Mr. Dillon's amendment setting forth the Irish Roman Catholic grievance in the matter of University education was the subject of a sympathetic speech by Mr. Balfour.

The Edgbaston division of Birmingham has returned a Conservative to Parliament without a contest. In Pembrokeshire the Radical candidate has been elected by 5,070 to 3,406. A petition for a recount has been lodged at York.

The Duke of Devonshire spoke at a meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council last week, and again on Monday in support of the Moderate party in the London County Council election. Extra-Parliamentary speeches have also been delivered by Mr. Asquith and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. John Morley on Saturday opened the new settlement building erected by Mr. Passmore Edwards in West Central London; and Lord Battersea presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the National Education Association.

A disaster of appalling magnitude occurred in the harbour of Havana, in Cuba, between nine and ten o'clock on Tuesday night. A terrific explosion occurred on board the United States first-class cruiser Maine, which was sent to Cuban waters a few week, ago, and instantly destroyed the ship. She was raised out of the water, and then went to pieces. There were over 350 officers and men on board, and the latest official report shows that no fewer than 253 men and two officers were drowned. Most of those perished below, having been overwhelmed by the rush of water as they attempted to reach the deck. The disaster occasioned consternation throughout the United States and Spain, and entirely absorbed public attention, because of the strained relations respecting Cuba of the two countries. The copious telegrams from Havana, Washington, New York, and Madrid assume that the explosion was an accident, the nature of which, however, is not exactly explaned. Two member of the Americen Cabinet who were for some time with the President on Wednesday say that everything so far received in Washington indicated that the explosion was accidental. but the Washington despatch continues, "Captain Sigsbee (of the Maine) is not prepared to express an opinion on that point." The Captain asks that public opinion as to the cause should be suspended till further reports be made. The officers of the Spanish ships in Havana rendered all possible assistance to the survivors of the Maine, and the Spanish Government has expressed its profound sorrow at the disaster.

Telegraphing from Shanghai, a correspondent states that the news that an attempt is being made by the British Government to negotiate the opening of the inland waters of the great Chinese province of Hunan has been received there with the greatest satisfaction. The possibilities of trade are described as immense, but the Chinese have always refused access to those waters, boasting that one of their richest provinces was closed to the barbarians.

At Cork Police Court on Wednesday the railway men who went on strike some weeks ago without due warning were proceeded against under the Employers' and Workmen's Act, and also for breach of contract. A signalman was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months. A porter was ordered to pay £4 compensation for breach of contract.

A shipping disaster is announced in a telegram from Teneriffe. The steamer Flachat, from Marseilles for Colon, has been totally lost off Anagra Point, and 38 of the crew and 49 passengers have been drowned. The Flachat belonged to the French General Trans-Atlantic Company.

During a debate this week in the German Reichstag on this week in the German Reichstag on the Mail Steamship Subsidy Bill, the Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs stated that Germany had already advanced from the fourth to second place in the carrying of the trade of the world.

The number of people attempting to reach Klondyke from Victoria, British Columbia, exceeds the capacity of the steamers by 70 per cent.

A meeting was held in St. James's-hall on Wednesday to commemorate the Irish rebellion of 1798, and the celebration has drawn an approving letter from Mr. Justin McCarthy.—The Roman Catholic demand for a separate University was opposed by Lord Londonderry in a speech at Belfast last week. At the other end of Ireland 28 of the railway strikers have been condemned to pay £4 each for their breach of contract.

The cruiser Galatea was run into in the Humber last week by the steamer Marbella, which sank; and the battleship Victorious is aground at Port Said.

In the Central Criminal Court, Lord William Nevill has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for his fraud on Mr. Spender Clay, and the two Russians charged with inciting to murder the Tsar have been sent to prison for 18 and two months respectively. The Sykes jewellery case has resulted in an arrangement. Some interesting evidence has been given in connexion with a charge of conspiracy brought against the directors and principal shareholder of the Governor Hotel Company. At Leicester, the death of a young man in a football match has led to the conviction of another player for manslaughter.

Mr. George Alexander has revived "Much Ado About Nothing" at the St. James's Theatre; the Elizabethan Stage Society has given a performance of Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Coxcomb;' and other theatrical productions of the week include the "Devocot"—an adaptation from the French—at the Duke of York's, and the "Press Ballet" at the Empire.

The obituary list this week includes the names of Bishop Selwyn, Sir P. H. Clarke, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Harman, Major-Gen. G. C. Lambert Major.-Gen. the Hon. G. T. Devereux, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Holden-Rose, Major W. C. W. Rawlinson, the Dowager Lady Vernon, Mr. John Satchell Hopkins, Mr. J. C. Moore, a nephew of the famous Sir John Moore, and Mr. T. H. Bastard, a scientific centenarian.

RUSSIANS ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER

The "Daily Chronicle's" Berlin correspondent says:—"I hear from Tiflis that the Russian Ministers of War and Communications have agreed to increase the number of sidings and minor stations on the Transcaspian Railway between Kizil-Arvat and Samarkand, and that measures are being taken to add to the quantity of rolling-stock engaged on the line. The object in view is ostensibly to clear the congested traffic on the line by enabling more trains to run and to pass one another en route. But as all arrangements on this railway are made under the directions of the War Office, and with a view to their strategic importance, there is no doubt that the contemplated improvements are also intended to facilitate the movements of troops to the various garrisons along the Persian and Afghan forntiers should the necessity arise for sending forward larger bodies of troops. The military authorities at Askhabad are considering the advisability of raising another regiment of Turkoman irregular horse for patrol service on the Afghan frontier."

U. S. WARSHIP BLOWN UP AT HAVANA.

270 KILLED; 115 INJURED; ESCAPE OF 97.

At 9-40 p.m., on Feb. 15, the magazines of the U. S armoured cruiser Maine, which had been lying in Havana harbour since Feb. 3, exploded. A scene of indescribable horror ensued. The vessel caught fire and soon began to sink. Only a small minority of the men on board succeeded in getting up from below; water rushed over them, and many were stunned and drowned. All the occupants of the gun room had to climb out through a mass of water and wreckage which was waist-high. One of the ladders leading up from the aft torpedo compartment was jammed with men who were struggling for life. Fragments of brass piping, angle iron, and other debris fell in a a shower on the steamer City of Washington, which was lying 300 yards off, smashing two of her boats. Out of the dense smoke came cries for help. Simultaneously with the cessation of the falling fragment searchlights were thrown on to the wrecks, boats from the shore, from the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., and from the City of Washington were beside the wreck, active in such work of rescue as was possible. The Spanish Admiral Manterola ordered boats of all kinds to go to the assistance of the Maine and her crew. Marshal Blanco ordered General Solano and other generals to take steps to help in every way possible, and the Havana fire brigade turned out to render aid in tending the wounded as they were brought ashore. The latest despatches from Havana state that the death-roll has reached 270 while 115 men were injured and ninety-seven escaped unhurt. The killed include Lieutenant Jenkins and Assistant-Engineer Merritt. A number of corpses have been found at a great distance from the ship, all shockingly mangled. Many of the injured are so dreadfully scalded and burned that the flesh hangs from their bones. Broken limbs are also numerous. Captain Sigsbee refused to leave the sinking ship until the last man known to be alive had left. Between him and his brother-officers there was a generous dispute as to who should leave the vessel first, and this unselfish dispute was only terminated by the officers of the Alfonso XII., the boats of which ship took off the rescued officers, pointing out the imperious necessities of the situation. Of the cause of the disaster nothing certain is known. Captain Sigsbee has asked that judgment may be suspended until the hull of the Maine has been examined by divers. Consul-General Lee is stated to have expressed his belief that the explosion was due to accident. He knew that the Maine's commander had given orders for the torpedoes to be cleared, and he thought that the explosion might have been connected with that circumstance. The Maine lies sunk in 28ft. of water, and as her depth is 23ft. the poop-mast and one or two of her higher projecting equipments are visible. Her hull is completely shattered, and the boilers are burst. Only a few hours before the explosion the officers had entertained a number of Cuban Ministers and officials at lunch.

The Marine was a steel vessel of 6,682 tons displacement, with two steel turrets. She was comparatively new, having been launched at New York in 1890 at a cost of £517,600. Her armoured belting was twelve inches thick, and the deck plates four inches and two inches. The armament consisted of four 10-inch, twenty-six ton guns, six 6-inch, eight quick-firing 6-pounders, eight 1-pounders, and four machine guns. She had seven torpedo tubes.

A *Times*' correspondent writes:—"The Queen and Lord Salisbury—the latter on the part of the Government—have telegraphed their profound sympathies to President McKinley and the United States nation on the disaster to the Maine, and their telegrams have gone direct to Washington. The Prince of Wales on behalf of himself and the Princess of Wales, yesterday sent to Mr. White, Chargé d' Affaires at the United States Embassy, a personal letter directed to the President and the executive of the Navy of the United States, in which his Royal Highness states that he and the Princess of Wales express their horror at the terrible occurrence that has happened, and their profound sympathy with the Government and Navy on the sad catastrophe. The Duke of Connaught likewise telegraphed, from Aldershot his deep grief, and Mr. White sent both telegrams at once to the President of the United States, who on behalf of the whole American nation, acknowledged in grateful terms, the sympathy expressed. Mr. Goschen despatched a special message from the Admiralty on behalf of the Navy of Great Britain expressing the greatest sorrow that such brave men, should have succumbed and that such a fine ship as the Maine should have met with disaster. This message was directed through the Charge d' Affairs to the President and the Navy of the United States."

The steamer Flachat, belonging to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, from Marseilles to Colon, was wrecked off Teneriffe at 1 a.m. on Feb 16. The captain, the second officer, one passenger and 11 of the crew were saved, but 38 of the crew and 49 passengers were drowned. The Flachat struck on Anaga Point during a thick fog and heavy weather, and subsequently broke in two. The survivors were brought to Santa Cruz by the Elder, Dempster steamer Susu. The Flachat, which was registered at Marseilles, was a three-masted iron screw steamer, built in 1880, at Stockton-on-Tees, her principal dimensions being—length 300ft., breadth 36ft., and depth 25·5ft. Her gross register was 2175 tons and she was classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's.

AN INDIAN VIEW OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

In the Indian Conference Room of the Imperial Institute, on Feb. 16, Sir Alfred C. Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., presided over a special meeting of the National Indian Association, when Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, of Bombay, who acted as delegate to the Chicago Parliament of Religions, delivered an impressive lecture on the poetry and philosophy of Omar Khayyam, the astronomer poet of Persia. There was a large attendance, among those present being Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., Sir John Jardine, Lady Hobhouse, Lady Lyall, Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, Moulvie M. Barakat ullah, and Chundra Sultan M. Khan, Miss Manning (hon. sec.), and other students of Omar and of Persian literature.

Mr. Nagarkar said that Omar Khayyam grappled with the great problems of life and death, God and immortality, this world and the next, and being of a free and unconventional turn of mind he arrived at conclusions that were openly at war with the accepted opinions of the religious world of his own time. Having a strongly pessimistic vein, he came to doubt, and them almost to disbelieve, the providence of God. In man's life he saw more of the dark destiny and iron fate than of beneficent guiding. The lecturer proceeded to give an eloquent and apparently sympathetic analysis of the poet's character, judged from his verses, which he called Persian gems burnished by the genius of Fitzgerald. He attributed the neglect of Omar Khayyam in Persian literature, compared with the frequent and honourable mention of Hafiz and Firdusi, to the religious prejudices which his philosophy aroused. The lecturer held that the poet had plenty of weaknesses, but that those and his large-heartedness taught him the great and rare lesson that charity was the chief of all the virtues. He was so oppressed with the sense of the impotence of man that he refused to believe in his accountability to his Maker. He was unable to accept the creeds with which he was acquainted, and preferred the shifting sands of doubt to what appeared to him mere alluring and delusive hopes. Humane thinkers had scarcely got beyond him, and the following stanza might almost be the last utterance of ethical thought, instead of the musing of an old recluse who had been dead for eight centuries:

> I sent my soul through the invisible
> Some letter of that after-life to spell;
> And by and by my soul returned to me,
> And answered, "I myself am heaven and hell."

and again—

> Heav'n but the vision of fulfilled desire,
> And hell the shadow of a soul on fire.

Mr Nagarkar held that in Omar's poem "wine" had a deeper meaning than mere grape juice, and was used in a higher sense. Of the poet's gloomy view of the future, he finely said, "He looked forward into that dark unknown sea, and shuddered as he felt the rising waters on his feet. He quoted the pathetic quatrains in which Omar expressed his strong human longing to be remembered with love, and said: "After death to live in the lives of those whom we love is not death. but; life, and the highest life; and this is within the reach of every one, however poor or humble."

At the close of the lecture an animated discussion was sympathetically opened by Chundra Sultan M. Khan.—Sir George Birdwood and Mr. Alfred Rodgers having referred to Fitzgerald's translation as being inadequate, if not inaccurate, the Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad warmly defended it as the best poetic expression of the throughts of an Eastern poet in the language of the West. Fitzgerald had popularised Omar in England. There was in England on Omar Khayyam Club, which occasionally met—he was sorry to say for dinner mainly—in honour of the one Easter poet really known to the culture of the West.—The Chairman, in a few closing remarks, quoted:

> We are such stuff
> As dreams are made of, and our little life
> Is rounded with a sleep.

to show that in Shakspere also the note of Omar Khayyam's philosophy could be found.

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THE INDIAN FRONTIER WAR.

PROPOSED VOTE OF CENSURE.

In the House of Commons on February 14, Mr. Lawson Walton resumed the debate on the Address, to which he moved, as an amendment: "And we humbly express to your Majesty our disapproval of the policy pursued in the permanent, military occupation of Chitral and the maintenance and fortification of the road from Peshawar through the territory of the independent tribes, and deplore the consequences which have followed from that policy; and we further humbly represent to your Majesty that the safety and prosperity of your Majesty's Indian Empire will be best promoted by respecting the independence of the frontier tribes and avoiding the occupation of their territory." The amendment, he explained, invited the House to do two things: In the first place, to disapprove the action of the Government in reversing the policy of their predecessors; and, in the second, to express no undecided opinion upon the policy which should regulate the future operations of the Indian Government. This war on the North-West frontier, while it had shown the courage of our troops to be equal to the best traditions of the English Army, had been pregnant of untoward and inexplicable incidents, which had caused feelings of deep anxiety. It involved many important moral questions, and one which the House would eventually have to consider was whether it would be just and equitable that the burden entailed by the operations should be cast upon the already embarrassed Indian exchequer, or whether it should be borne by the people of this country. Many valuable lives had been sacrificed, causing a widespread sense of bereavement, with which he was sure every section of the House would profoundly sympathise. (Hear, hear.) But those and other sacrifices, he ventured to think, would be gladly borne if it could be shown that the campaign was a just one, and was the result of inevitable necessity, and one or other of these justifications would have to be conclusively explained. As late as June, 1894, it was clearly stated that the duration of the presence of an English representative at Chitral would, in all probability, be limited to twelve months. Chitral had been occupied in order to forestall Russian intrigue and avert the designs of the Amir of Afghanistan, but under a certain treaty Russian aggression in the direction of India was made impossible—("Oh, oh")—without a breach of the treaty. (Laughter.) Therefore, the argument which originally led to the occupation of Chitral died a natural death by effluxion of time. But then there came a demand for a well-ascertained and approximate limit to the occupation of the post by the English Government, and an expedition was fitted out, which was preceded by a proclamation indicating that the only object of the force would be to secure a passage and a retirement, and that there would be no annexation or permanent occupation of the soil. The expedition was opposed, and the Indian Government were taught the lesson that no road could be made through the valleys without encountering resistance. Their opinion was also changed with regard to the occupation of Chitral, for they arranged for tribal levies for the future protection of the road, and backed this up with a show of force, forts being built at Malakand and Chakdara, and troops spread over the valley. In his view the assent of the tribes procured by military pressure of that kind was of a hollow and unsatisfactory character, and a poor foundation of contract on which to base a policy. (Opposition cheers.) A bargain of that nature would be voided by any court of law in any civilised country, on the ground of duress—(renewed Opposition cheers)—and would be most difficult to defend by the higher order of moralists. Sir Lepel Griffin, one of the strongest supporters of the present Government, had said of the assent of these tribal rulers that it could be obtained by any competent political officer at the rate of a few thousand rupees a year. (Opposition cheers.) When the Liberal Government were confronted by this matter, they came to the conclusion that the pacific maintenance of the road was an impossibility, and that the British Resident and forces should be withdrawn, as their presence was an affront to the sense of independence of the people and a challenge for attack. He submitted that that conclusion was wise and statesmanlike. (Opposition cheers.) On the present Government coming into office almost their first act was to repudiate that policy, and apparently to reverse it, although no argument was brought before them that had not been under the notice of the Liberal Government. The only explanation of the repudiation was a change in the personnel of the Cabinet. (Opposition cheers.) Clearly the old instruments of persuasion were out of date and out of pattern. The Secretary of State for India, in his despatch of August, 1895, spoke of the importance of maintaining Chitral in order that we might have a post from which we could watch the operations of Russia.

Lord G. Hamilton: I never mentioned Russia, as far as I remember.

Mr. Walton replied that he could furnish the quotation if necessary. So far from there being ground for apprehension on that score, recent history had made it clear that Russian designs need no longer trouble the peace of India, but that Russia sought an outlet still further East. (Hear, hear.) The action of Indian statesmen towards the frontier tribes must be guided by the essential principle of Lord Lawrence's policy—to respect and maintain the freedom and independence of those who constitued the natural garrison of our Indian territories. (Opposition cheers.) In defending their freedom, the tribes were protecting the safety of our borders. It had been recently argued by the Leader of the House that there was a precedent for the occupation of Chitral in the action taken by Sir H. Fowler. This was an absolutely novel argument, which found no place in the reasons assigned by the Indian Government for the occupation of Chitral, and no trace of it could be found in the despatches in which Lord G. Hamilton indicated the Ministerial policy—that Blue-book literature which had at the last moment been launched upon the House. (Laughter and Opposition cheers.) Another ingenious argument had been devised by Mr. Chamberlain, who declared that whilst some military critics supported the policy of the last Liberal Government, the vast majority of them were in favour of the present Government. Mr. Chamberlain had, in fact, used language which led one to suppose that the Ministers had referred the question to a meeting of the United Service Institution. (Laughter.) Whatever might be the Colonial Secretary's ground for making that statement, he would find it difficult to outweigh such a body of expert opinion as Sir Henry Fowler consulted. (Opposition cheers.) It was important in the interests of the people of India that the responsibility for acts of administration should attach solely to a Minister of State responsible to Parliament—(Opposition and Ministerial cheers)—and that he should not share the reponsibility with the Viceroy, the Council, or any other body. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the result of the debate would be that in the future the policy of this country with regard to the northern frontier of India would be guided by the same respect for the independence of our neighbours as we entertained for our own, and that any departure from that wise and magnanimous rule would be received with the emphatic condemnation of Parliament. (Opposition cheers.)

The amendment having been formally seconded,

Lord G. Hamilton, who was received with Ministerial cheers, said: While congratulating the hon. and learned gentleman on the excellence of his speech, I must condole with him on the badness of his brief. (Opposition cries of "Oh, oh," and Ministerial cheers.) So soon as the frontier troubles of India assumed a serious aspect, occupants of the front Opposition bench went from platform to platform denouncing a forward frontier policy, distorting, exaggerating, misstating—(Opposition cries of "Oh, oh,")—the differences between them and us as regards the solution of the Chitral difficulty, and insinuating, if not asserting, that if only they had remained in office these troubles would not have occurred. (Oppsition cheers.) When the House meets expectations are so excited that it becomes necessary to move a formal vote of censure. I published two Blue-books on the day on which Parliament met. They contained authentic facts concerning only a small portion of our past frontier policy, but they were quite sufficient to blow to pieces the romance of the recess. (Ministerial cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman has shunned the Blue-books, although there has been a week during which he might have made himself acqainted with their contents. He has failed to establish the propositions advanced by his leaders, because it is beyond the wit of man to do so. There was a conflict as to how best to settle difficulties conected with Chitral, but these difficulties have been enormously exaggerated. On the slender ledge of that difference of opinion gentlemen opposite tried to build up a gigantic structure of insinuation and innuendo. I will dispose of the Chitral business in a few minutes—(Opposition laughter)—for the hon. and learned gentlemen said nothing which was not said two years ago. (Ministerial cheers.) The late Government went to Chitral, and, in consequence of an agent getting entangled, an expedition had to be sent. Her Majesty's then Government vetoed the only workable and creditable proposal that was made for the purpose of putting the future relations in proper form. Having vetoed this plan, they left office without substituting any other plan. It is idle to pretend that the plan we adopted was wrong because it was associated with risk. Our Empire in India is founded on risk—Ministerial cheers)—and what we have to consider is what is the course which is attended with least risk, and which is likely to give the best results. (Ministerial cheers and ironical Opposition cheers.) I admit at once that it is inadvisable to lock up troops in narrow valleys or detached cantonments, but there was another and a greater risk to which the late Government paid no attention. The Indian Government pointed out in their despatch of May 8 that, if, after the occurences of the last few months, they handed over Chitral to a foreigner, or if they failed adequately to provide for the interests of those who in the emergency had declared themselves on our side, we should be looked upon by the Chitralese and Kashmirese as unfaithful. The most peculiar feature of our Indian Empire is that the limited number of people who have built it up have in every emergency been able to rely on the co-operation of different sections of the native community, for those who helped us in our troubles knew we would help them when these troubles were over. There was risk in the policy which the Government adopted, but we would have incurred greater risk had we lost the loyalty of the tribes. The mover of the amendment has said that the present outbreak was due to an infringement of the independence of the tribes, but not a single word can be quoted from the Blue-books, in support of such a statement. The Government has been accused of a gross breach of faith, but not one of the tribes has ever given expression to such an opinion. (Ministerial cheers.) The Blue-books show that in the valley where the fighting took place the tribes bitterly regretted they were carried away on the impulse of the moment, and declared they had no complaint to make against the Government. Along the 18 mile of the Chitral road there was fighting only on ten miles of it, and the tribes remained loyal except those who were not connected with it and were a long way from it. (Ministerial cheers.) It is admitted by every body that if we had precipitately abandoned Chitral anarchy and disorder would have spread throughout the entire region. With a sense of responsibility I say that if the late Government had considered in detail the proposals resulting from the evacuation of Chitral they would have largely modified their views. The tribes pressed them to remain, because they knew that if we retired permanently there would be a combination against them and a seething animosity hostile to us. For seventeen years Chitral has been under the suzerainty of the Indian Government, and if the Government had retired they would have been obliged to send another expedition at enormous expense. The leader of the Opposition has called attention to a discrepancy between two statements of mine as to who made the road. The later statement that the Opposition made it is correct. (Opposition cries of "Oh.") I am sorry I fell into error, and the front bench opposite will excuse me, because it is the actual result of placing some reliance on the telegrams which they themselves sent. (Laughter.) The noble lord having quoted a telegram of the late Government, to the effect that no road to Chitral was to be made, proceeded: I naturally assumed that no road existed, but on inquiry I found that the road was the military road made for the purposes of the expedition. Mr. Asquith has said that we have no more right at Chitral than the Republic of France, and the late Attorney-General went further, and said we have no more right to go there than to go to Timbuktu. It is curious they should make such a statement, for the late Government, made two agreements, one with the Amir of Afghanistan and the other with the Tsar, under which our exclusive political influence was acknowledged over this particular territory. (Ministerial cheers.) There is an Act of Parliament providing that, if any expedition is sent beyond the external frontier of India, it shall be intimated to the House of Commons. No intimation was made to the House of Commons of the despatch of the expedition to Chitral. (Renewed Ministerial cheers.) When questions were put to the late Government on the subject, they said that they did not consider it necessary, and that was a clear indication that they did not regard Chitral beyond the external frontier. (Ministerial cheers.) If we had no more to do with Chitral than with Timbuktu, then for the last Government to despatch an agent with an armed force was a gross violation of the comity of nations. (Hear, hear.) The front Opposition bench have done nothing to help the Indian Government, but everything possible to hamper and embarrass us by gross misstatements, including—and I want to speak in plain English—their discreditable performance during the recess of bringing allegations against Lord Elgin, and accusing him of the flagrant violation of a deliberate undertaking. I wish, however, in that remark to exempt my predecessor (Sir H. Fowler). He has always behaved frankly and fairly, and has looked at this question from an Indian aspect; and if he alone had been able to manage their affairs on the platform his colleagues would not be in the difficulty which will be presented them before this debate is over. (Ministerial cheers.) Resort was had to private telegrams, and it was a monstrous abuse of that form of license to attack Lord Elgin, for we have passed through a greater crisis during the last year than is generally supposed, and have overcome it mainly through the courage and the energy and the levelheadedness of Lord Elgin, who really deserves well of his country. (Cheers.) To charge a man with deliberately and flagrantly violating a solemn undertaking—(A Member: "Who charged?") The right hon. member for East Fife made that statement——

Mr. Asquith: No, I did not use those words, though they have been imputed to me more than once. What I said was that in my opinion, in the opinion of the proclamation, and in the opinion of the tribes, the Government in this matter had been guilty of a gross breach of faith. I have made that explanation before, so that the noble lord has no excuse whatever. (Opposition cheers.) My attention was called to the words within three days of my speech, and I took an immediate public opportunity of saying that I made no imputation whatever against Lord Elgin and his colleagues, and since then I have repeated that statement over and over again. (Renewed cheers.)

Lord G. Hamilton: But the accusation of a gross breach of faith is a personal matter—still, I don't want to pursue the controversy. (Opposition laughter.) Well, the words used were "a gross breach of faith on the part of the Indian Government." The right hon. gentleman said that was the opinion of the proclamation—which can have no opinion—and of the tribes. But none of the tribes have ever imputed bad faith to the Viceroy, so it must be entirely of his own knowledge that the imputation was cast. (Cheers.) Now, this amendment has an unfortunate and remarkable sympathy with the one we discussed on Friday, in so far as the predominant word is "independence." On that occasion, when asked to define the word, the leaders of the Opposition practically admitted that the task was altogether beyond them. (Laughter.) But it has been very clearly laid down that there is to be no interference whatever with the existing system of tribal government or other institution, except for some cause which is essential to our operations. The tribes on the frontier are hereditary robbers, whose avocations are largely those of murder and outrage. And there are only two known methods of securing peace. One is the Sind system, by which frontier officers obtain control over the tribes, without interfering with their independence, and stop crime. The other is the punitive system which exists in the Punjab, and under which, where outrages are committed by individual members of a tribe, an expedition is sent which makes the collective members of the tribe responsible for the evil deeds of the individual. These punitive expeditions are unquestionably an interference with the independence of the tribes. The other system is also an interference with the independence of the tribes, and, consequently, if the House of Commons were to agree to a proposition of the kind embodied in the resolution they would effectually prevent the only two known methods of stopping outrage and securing the peace of our frontier. (Hear, hear.) A good deal has been said about the forward frontier policy, and I want the rather close attention of the House to a very short retrospect of what our frontier policy has been. The hon. and learned gentleman opposite judiciously skipped sixteen years. It was just the kind of agile effort which an acute counsel would make. (Opposition cries of "Oh.") It is just and it is perfectly right, because if he had alluded to them he would have given away his case, as I will be able to show. In the fifteen or sixteen years which have elapsed since the evacuation of Kandahar a great deal has taken place. We have embarked on a forward policy. We have entered into engagements with the Amir, not in any spirit of aggression, but simply of self-defence. These arrangements became necessary as Russia advanced in Central Asia. I have never held alarmist views concerning the advance of that Power, but the mere fact of a great military Power advancing caused a disturbing effect far beyond the immediate area of its operations. (Hear, hear.) Therefore it became necessary for us to take care that that particular part of Afghanistan which dominates the passes that lead into India did not fall under the immediate influence of any Power except our own. (Cheers.) The forward policy of this country rests on four international or quasi-international documents or arrangements. One is the delimitation treaty made with Russia by which the north of Afghanistan is delimitated. The next is the guarantee given to the Amir, by which we obtain security against external aggression. Then there is the Durand agreement, by which not only are the old arrangements with the Amir confirmed, but, in addition, a line is drawn through the debateable land between our territory and his, and all the tribes on one side are under his exclusive political influence and all the tribes on the other side are under our exclusive political influence. And lastly came another delimitation treaty with Russia by which the frontier on the north of India has been demarcated between us and that Power. These four arrangements are the alpha and the omega of our present forward policy, and every single, solitary one of those engagements was entered into by right hon. gentlemen opposite. (Cheers.) Lord Kimberley, who speaks with absolute authority on this point, gave a warning note to his colleagues. It was to this effect, that the frontier policy of India was not a question of what you like or what you dislike. It was not a question of a forward or a backward policy. A forward policy had recently been adopted, and the liberal Government was responsible for that policy. (Cheers.) Then, may I ask, was it quite fair or quite right for almost every gentleman on the front bench opposite, except the leader of the Opposition and the late Secretary of State for India, to denounce the forward policy on the platform for which they are exclusively responsible? (Cheers.) We had given effect, when we were in office before and now, to that policy. If we had been in office we should have done exactly as they have done, but if we had been in Opposition I do not think we should have denied our handiwork, and I do not think we should have denounced the policy and principles to which, as Ministers of the Crown, we had attached our signatures. (Loud cheers.) I see the right hon. gentleman the member for Aberdeen in his place and I take his speech as another illustration of the class of recess rhetoric to which we have been treated. He went down to Manchester in great glee and informed his audience that "he had been spending a happy autumn in demolishing an empty superstition, a forward frontier policy"—a policy for which he and his Government were exclusively responsible. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bryce was understood to dissent.

Lord G. Hamilton: I repeat exclusively responsible since 1881. (Cheers.) Therefore, so far as the principle of the policy is concerned, there is no doubt that every single arrangement was initiated and confirmed by right hon. gentlemen opposite or their predecessors in title. (Hear, hear.) But they may very fairly say; "After all, it is not the policy we object to. It is the methods by which that policy has been prosecuted, and that is our objection to what is now going on in India." Unfortunately for that argument at no time were the methods for pushing a forward policy more aggressively definite than when the right hon. gentlemen opposite were last in office. They made the Durand agreement a most important addition to our responsibilities—one that was attended with a certain amount of risk, one which was, in my judgment, absolutely necessary, and which, if we had been in office we should most certainly have negotiated. They then proceeded to interpret the Durand agreement, and the interpretation which they put upon it is wholly inconsistent with the resolution which is now before the House. (Cheers.) We are now told by the leader of the Opposition that the one object we should keep in mind is to respect the independence of the tribes, but when they were in office they held somewhat different language. The interpretation—and this is most important—which the late Government put on the Durand agreement drew forth a remarkable letter from the Indian Government, in which they state:—"We conceive that, by reason of the agreement made in November, 1893, between the Amir of Cabul and Sir Mortimer Durand, by which agreement his Highness has undertaken at no time to exercise interference in the territories lying beyond the boundary line on the side of India, we have assumed a measure of responsibility for the peace of the Afghan border which has not hitherto been ours, and which, under present arrangements, we have no adequate means of discharging." (Hear, hear.) "We understand that her Majesty's Government concur in this view. Lord Kimberley, writing on this subject, approved of our statement of policy to the effect that, while we emphatically repudiated all intention of annexing tribal territory, we desired to bring the tribes whom this settlement concerns further within our influence." (Cheers.) Now we go on to a very interesting phase of our frontier policy in India. That policy being conceded, the Indian Government next had to consider how to give effect to it. There are two methods of doing so. The one is the Punjab system, the policy of Lord Lawrence, and which all right hon. gentlemen opposite have eulogised on the platform; the other is the policy of Sind, which is a policy of interference in the internal affairs of the tribes by responsible political officers with a certain force behind them. Right hon. gentlemen opposite have denounced military men for their aggressive tendencies; they had an opportunity of showing how far their utterances on the platform conformed to their responsible acts while in office. They had to decide upon the policy to be adopted, and they had an absolutely free hand. (Cheers.) The whole of the civilian members of the Viceroy's Council objected strongly to the adoption of the forward method; two of the military members and the legal members took the opposite view, and the question was referred for decision to the home Government. The protest of the civilian members is the best embodiment of the case in objection to the forward policy it is possible to make, and the case is infinitely better put than it has been by any member of the Opposition. The civilian members said:—"We have arrived, therefore, at the parting of the ways as regards our policy in Waziristan; the real issue involved in the present discussion is one of great importance. The decision arrived at in this matter must reach further than Waziristan, and must materially affect the rest of the independent tribal countries on the Afghan border and our treatment of them." That went home for decision, and for the decision the Cabinet were collectively responsible. All these gentlemen who are now so opposed to the forward policy overruled the civilian members of the Council and embarked on a forward policy in Waziristan. (Hear, hear.) The case of the hon. and learned member is ingenious, but I say it is opposed by history, geography, and by fact, and has not a particle of evidence to support it. That is not all. During that same period her Majesty's late advisers went to Chitral. I do not blame them, they may have had very good reasons for going; but when the member for East Fife says "Your policy on the North-West frontier is a policy of provocation," I say that was the policy which he and his colleagues approved from time to time. What I protest against is that any body of men who during their tenure of office were entirely responsible for the development and extension of the forward policy should repudiate and denounce that policy when in Opposition. (Hear, hear.) I believe in the system of party government, because I believe it is the best means of giving expression to the views of the majority for the time, and at the same time continuing a strong and consistent policy abroad. But it is only possible when men accept, and do not deny, their responsibility for their acts while in office—(hear, hear)—and nowhere is it more necessary for gentlemen to observe that doctrine than in connection with India. (Sir W. Harcourt: Hear, hear.) I am very glad, indeed, to have this complete acceptance of my views, because, if the right hon. gentleman accepts all I have said, it is perfectly clear if he votes for the motion and if he addresses the House he should do so in sackcloth and ashes from the stool of repentance (Laughter.) Now, I think I have done with past polemics. I think I have very clearly shown that, whether the forward policy be right or wrong, right hon. gentlemen opposite have participated in it and are responsible for it equally with ourselves. I turn to what is really much more important—namely the policy of the future. (Hear, hear.) But the House will recollect this is the first opportunity I have had of answering the attacks of hon. and right hon. gentlemen opposite made during the recess. They have scarcely, I think, realised the pain and annoyance their observations have caused to Indian officials. Recollect that these officials are under most trying circumstances and surrounded by most depressing conditions carrying on a policy approved at headquarters, and it certainly adds, enormously adds, to their anxiety to find that the policy they believed had been approved by their responsible chiefs when in office is now denied and denounced by them on public platforms. (Cheers.) There was an observation which fell from the leader of the Opposition I cordially reciprocate as regards the future. Will it not, he said, be possible for us in some shape or other to agree upon some doctrines which shall regulate our policy for the future? Well, I wrote that despatch, expressing the views of her Majesty's Government in the hope that we might be able to come to some kind of general understanding as to the future. I endeavoured in that despatch to state in the shortest, simplest manner the nature of our obligations, and I classified them under three heads in a manner I think will find general acceptance. We have first our administrative and protective duties for British districts in the immediate vicinity of tribal countries. We have next to exclude extraneous interference from the tribal area placed by formal agreement within the sphere of British influence. Lastly, we have to fulfil our obligations towards Afghanistan and safeguard the Indian frontier. It is not difficult to formulate the objects, but it is easy to lay down the uniform procedure to attain them. The enormous variety of the duties imposed on the Indian Government, the difference in the charcters of the tribes and of the country on different parts of our frontier, renders it almost impossible to lay down a rigid, uniform procedure, but there are certain principles of policy upon which I think, we can agree. In the first place there is undoubtedly a certain suspicion in the minds of the tribes under the Durand agreement as to our intention. I think one of the primary duties of a frontier officer should be to allay those suspicions and to make it clear to them that while we have power to enforce our own rights we are ready to respect the rights of others. Then in regard to advances, I do not think it is sufficient that the measures proposed for an advance should be simply desirable in themselves. It is necessary that they should be such as to amply compensate the risk and expenditure associated with it. Then I attach great importance to another condition. I think no fresh administrative responsibility should be undertaken unless it is found to be essential for the performance of obligations already incurred. I have alway viewed with great dislike the dispersion of forces. We have a long frontier to protect, and a limited force for the duty and concentrative mobilisation is the primary object at which we should aim. I have very great respect for the opinions of military men, for in certain eventualities we must depend entirely on their advice, but at the same time I cannot help thinking there is just a little too much tendency nowadays to look upon war as a game of chess, to take up a map and mark places with pins as indicating places which in certain eventualities would be positions of importance upon which to advance. There is little or no use for military purposes in occupying advanced posts if you cannot protect and make tactical use of them, and the extent to which you can make practical use of an advanced post, largely depends on the relations between you and the surrounding population. If you can improve your relations with the tribes, then in certain eventualities the performance of your obligations is so much easier; but if in the interval your relations with the tribes degenerate into a more and more unfriendly condition, the mere fact of occupying a post in advance puts you in a worse position when emergency arises. Therefore, we have to consider the method for giving effect to our policy. There are two schools which hold the field; there is the Sind system and the Punjab system. The Sind system is the more humane and sympathetic, the more worthy of a civilised nation. It is to establish friendly relations with the tribes, to take part to a certain extent in their administration, and to have a frontier officer who, by his influence and authority, will advise them generally and settle not only disputes among themselves but also tribal disputes. This system has been tried with extraordinary success in Beluchistan; and one would naturally wish its extension further north in the same manner as the right hon. gentleman (Sir H. Fowler) wished to do in Waziristan. But there are certain strong objections to the adoption of such a policy in the north of India.

(*To be continued.*)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN FINANCE.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Feb. 11.—Mr. S. Smith gave notice that on Feb. 22 he would call attention to the bad condition of the finances of India and the sufferings of the people, and move a resolution.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether in the Indian Budget for 1897-98 the amount to be remitted to England in the year was estimated at £13,000,000; whether the Council drafts sold up to date had only realised a little over £6,000,000; and how it was proposed to make good the deficiency.—Lord G. Hamilton: It is the case that in the Indian Budget for 1897-98 the amount to be received from the sale of Council drafts was estimated at £13,000,000, and that up to the present date only about £6,400,000 has been received from this source. Moreover, a sum of £639,000 was expended in the purchase of drafts payable in India, so that the total deficiency under this head is something over £7,000,000. On the other hand, Indian sterling bills have been issued to the extent of four millions in excess of the amount estimated in the Budget; and, as regards the balance, it remains to be seen whether it cannot be made good by the sale of Council drafts before the end of March.

THE KOHAT SALT DUTY.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Secretary of State for India whether the salt duty charged at Kohat, on the North-West frontier, was raised from 4as. to 8as. per maund in 1883, causing discontent among the Afridis, whether it was raised further to 32as. in 1896; whether he was aware that the enhanced duty was thirty-two times the cost of the article; and whether any steps were being taken to make a satisfactory settlement of the question.—Lord G. Hamilton: It is true that the Kohat salt duty has been raised first in 1883 to 8as. and recently to 32as. per Kohat maund, which is equivalent to 26as. per Indian maund, for the reasons given in the correspondence presented on Tuesday last (Vol. I., pp. 147-175). (2) The present duty is not thirty-two times, but about six and a-half times, the cost price of the salt. (3) The correspondence to which I have already referred shows that I propose to await a report on the new system, which I shall expect to receive when trade is resumed.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

Mr. M'Laren asked the Secretary for India how many officers and men of the British forces had been killed and how many wounded in the operations on the frontier; and how many officers and men had died of their wounds and of disease since the operations commenced.—Lord G. Hamilton: I presume that by British forces the hon. gentleman means European and native together. The following are the latest figures in my possession:—Killed: Forty-three British officers of British and native regiments, 146 British soldiers, 310 native officers and soldiers. Wounded: Ninety-one British officers of British and native regiments, 419 British soldiers, 900 native officers and soldiers. But I have not received complete returns of the casualties among the native troops, nor of deaths from disease. A telegram on the subject has been sent to the Government of India.

INDIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Mr. Pickersgill asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would place in the Library of the House, for the information of honourable members, copies of the Penal Code Bill and the Criminal Procedure Code Bill, recently introduced into the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India.—Lord G. Hamilton: These two bills as introduced in the Governor-General's Legislative Council will be found in the Proceedings of the Council for the 21st December, and in the *Gazette of India* for the 21st December, which were placed in the Library of the House on the 17th January, according to the usual practice.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHE FOR CHINA.

Mr. Curzon, replying to Mr. A. O'Connor, said: Arrangements have been made by which Mr. G. Jamieson, Her Majesty's Counsul-General at Shanghai, will undertake the duties of Commercial Attache in China. I have not been able to make any similiar arrangement in Japan.

BRITISH INFANTRY IN INDIA.

On Monday, Feb. 14.—Sir J. Furgusson asked the Under-Secretary of State for War if he would grant a return of the marching out (field) strength of each battalion of British infantry detailed for service in the recent operations on the North-West frontier of India, specifying the reasons for the retention of the remainder in quarters.—Mr. Brodrick: There is no objection to give this return if moved for; but the portion requiring the reason for retaining men in quarters can only be obtained by reference to India.

STAFF OFFICERS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Captain Pirie asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the number of officers employed on the Staff in the frontier campaigns of 1897-98 and the number of officers so employed who have passed through the Staff College.—Lord G. Hamilton: I am not able to give complete information on the subject to which the hon. member's question refers, but I will make inquiry, and when I have heard from India, will communicate with him.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Channing asked the Secretary of State for India when the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure would present its report.—Lord G. Hamilton: I am informed by the Chairman that the preparation of the report is now under consideration, but it is not at present possible to say how soon it will be ready for submission to Her Majesty.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON CURRENCY.

Mr. Field asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government intend to co-operate in promoting an international agreement to consider the currency question.—Mr. Balfour: The Government will be very glad to see an international agreement on the currency, but I have nothing to add to the information already in the hands of the hon. member and of the House with regard to the recent negotiations set on foot by the United States.

THE LAW OF SEDITION IN INDIA.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the general disapproval and alarm excited in India by the proposed changes in the law of sedition, as shown by the fact that more than thirty public bodies, European and Indian, had protested against the proposed changes; whether these protesting bodies included the Calcutta Bar, which consisted chiefly of Englishmen; whether, according to present arrangements, the Government of India proposed to pass the measure into law within a few days from the present date; and whether, in view of the gravity of the matter, he would secure that the bill should not become law until the House of commons had had an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon its provisions.—Lord G. Hamilton: The bill to which the hon. baronet's question refers were introduced into the Legislative Council more than eight weeks ago. No information has reached me confirming the allegations of the first question. On the contrary, from what I here I believe the opposition to the measure to be confined to a very limited class of the community. The Calcutta Bar does not consist chiefly of Englishmen; and, if a protest has been submitted by that Bar, I am unaware by what proportion of its members such protest has been signed. According to the telegrams which have reached me the Penal Code amendments will be considered to-morrow in the Legislative Council. The Procedure Code amendments have not yet been reported, so far as I know, by the Select Committee to whom they were referred. I have no intention of asking the Government of India to postpone the consideration of these measures. If they should pass into law, the power of allowing or disallowing them is vested in the Crown, and I am in no sense disposed to shirk responsibility for any advice which I may give on this subject.—Mr MacNeill asked whether this new legislation had been initiated on the advice of the Government of India or of the India Office.—Lord G. Hamilton: I will lay correspondence relating to these measures on the table of the House, and then the hon. gentleman will be able to form his own opinion.

THE RAILWAY BETWEEN BURMA AND CHINA.

Mr. J. Walton asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign affairs whether, in view of the great commercial importance to British interest of opening up early railway communication between Burma and China, the recently reported acquiescence of the Chinese Government in such a policy would be promptly acted on by Her Majesty's Government causing the necessary surveys to be made for a continuation of the Burma railway system into Yunnan. Mr. Curzon; The question of the hon. member is based upon a report which I am not in a position to confirm. In any case, I think it will be advisable to construct the railway to the Chinese frontier before coming to any decision with reference to possible continuations beyond.

THE INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary for India whether he would lay on the table of the House the terms of reference to the Famine Commission, which began its sittings in Calcutta last month.—Lord G. Hamilton said that he would lay the correspondence between the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India on the subject on the table of the House. The terms of reference to the Commission would be found in it.

INDIAN FAMINE AND PLAGUE: SIR W WEDDERBURN'S AMENDMENT.

Sir W. Wedderburn next moved that the following amendment be added to the Address at the end:—"And we humbly Pray that your Majesty, looking to the miseries patiently endured by the Indian people from famine, plague, poverty, and other afflictions during the past year, will graciously direct that special forbearance be shown towards them, and that careful inquiry be made into their present condition, in order to restore confidence among the suffering masses, and thus prepare the way for healing measures tending to bring back peace and prosperity. He observed that in former times they had heard a great deal about the key of India. The key of India was to be found in the contentment and prosperity of the people of India. (Hear, hear.) That key had been securely held by the Marquis of Ripon when he was Viceroy of India, and it would be an ill day for this country and for India when this key was let drop or thrown away from heedlessness or misunderstanding. Let them not deceive themselves. This was a question of the very existence of our Indian Empire. But he did not wish to appeal to fears. He desired rather to appeal to the justice and prudence and humanity of the Government and of that House. During the past year almost every possible calamity had befallen the Indian people—famine, plague, war, and earthquake. Unfortunately, also, their sufferings were aggravated by the very measures taken for their relief. These measures, such as plague segregation, were necessary and well-intentioned, but they involved fresh hardships by invading domestic privacy, which to Orientals was almost dearer than life itself. The people were thus distracted and almost driven to despair. Under these circumstances words and acts of sympathy were sorely needed to soothe the minds of the people and encourage them to bear up under their afflictions. Anger against them and severity were quite out of place. He greatly regretted that severe measure of repression had been adopted by the Indian authorities, and he understood that still more stringent measures were being prepared. He believed that repressive action against freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press would do our rule no good, for such action affected mainly the educated classes, who were our best friends and were firmly attached to British rule, believing that it afforded the surest hope for a happy future in India. Any action taken against the educated classes which was founded on the assumption that those classes wished to weaken British rule was taken under a delusion, and must lead to very unhappy results. The educated classes knew that India could not stand alone; it would be subject either to the rule of Russia or the still worse fate of anarchy. Among other ways in which clemency might be shown he suggested that the punitive police force imposed at Poona, which placed a heavy tax upon the people and struck the innocent with the guilty, might be removed, seeing that the murders were an act of solitary fanaticism and the author had been found guilty and sentenced to death; that the sentence on Mr. Tilak, a scholar and a man who had done good service as a legislator and educationist, might be mitigated by remitting at least the hard labour part of the sentence: that the Natu brothers, who had now been imprisoned six months without trial, might now be released; and above all, that the noble lord might postpone any change in the criminal law till more quiet times. If a fair hearing were given and a conciliatory and forbearing spirit were shown by the Government to these people in India much would be done to calm feeling. He begged to move.

Mr. S. Smith having seconded the motion,

Lord G. Hamilton said: The hon. baronet, in his motion, asks me to express on the part of the Government some sympathy for the sufferings undergone in recent months by the people of India. But the speech of the hon. baronet is almost exclusively directed to another amendment, which is not now before the House. As far as the great mass of the people of India are concerned the Government of India have done their best for the last fifteen months to alleviate the misery and distress in India. (Hear, hear.) I doubt whether such efforts were ever before made by any Government—(cheers)—and owing to the strain put upon them several officials of the Civil Service have died at their posts. But I never knew the hon. baronet to do anything but minimise the efforts of the Indian Government. (Cheers.) There has been famine in India over an area inhabited by 24,000,000 of people, and plague has been rife in Bombay. But the hon. baronet's attention is directed only to Poona; and it is not for the people even there that he is concerned. It is for three or four friends of his with whom we have been compelled to deal. And why? Because they had done everything in their power to thwart and prevent the Government in their efforts to carry out their benevolent designs. (Hear, hear.) There was undoubtedly a dangerous conspiracy at Poona, and the outcome of it unquestionably was the murder of Mr. Rand. (Cheers.) The hon. baronet hopes that I shall be disppsed to imitate the acts of Lord Ripon. I do not doubt Lord Ripon's good intentions but no one who knows anything about India to-day would deny that Lord Ripon succeeded in raising a racial feeling in India; and from that time to this no question in India is judged on its merits, but simply as a question of race against race. (Cheers.) One of the difficulties of the present Government is to allay the race feeling which Lord Ripon aroused. The hon. baronet says that the educated classes in India are the best friends of British rule. That is true of them generally; but the leaders with whom the hon. baronet associates, are they so favourable to British rule? Do they show it by their words and their beliefs? (Cheers.) There was recently a meeting in London connected with the movement of which the hon. baronet is the head, and a resolution, moved by an educated native, was passed attributing all evils from which India had been suffering mainly to the unrighteous and iniquitous system of Government. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Davitt.) Of course, the hon. member is an opponent of British rule, and I can understand his cheer. But I do not understand how the hon. baronet, who has been a member of the Indian Civil Service, reconciles himself to language of that kind. (Cheeers.) And it is a certain class of educated natives, who make use of their position to instil such grotesque falsehoods into the rising generation, who are doing so much mischief. The hon. baronet must assimilate his language inside the House to his language outside the House, or I must judge him by the words he uses outside. (Cheers.) So far as the mass of the people of India are concerned there is not that lack of confidence in the intentions of the Government with regard to the famine which the hon. baronet suggests. I believe that by removing some of the malignant influences which aroused the people in opposition to our measures, by which alone can the plague be fought, those measures will be effective in Bombay. As regards the agricultural population, the Indian Government realise that it is desirable to look into the economic condition of the people and are taking steps to do so. (Cheers.) As regards Mr. Tilak, I have been informed that his health is fairly good, that he is not put to hard labour, and that he receives a special diet. I have only to say, in conclusion, that I think I have shown that the Indian Government are prepared to associate with an expression of sympathy with the sufferings of the mass of the people of India acts which will be for the amelioration and the strengthening of their position to meet any difficulties which may arise in the future. (Cheers.)

Mr. Morley: I have no intention of disputing the proposition of the noble lord, that the Government of India is doing its very best to discharge the duties and the enormous responsibility that fall upon it. But I must protest against the gratuitous, wanton, and uncalled for language used by the noble lord about by noble friend Lord Ripon. (Cheers.) There was no occasion whatever for that attack. (Cheers.) It did not arise in the slightest degree from the matter to which my hon. friend below the gangway called attention, and when the noble lord makes a rash and random proposition such as that Lord Ripon's conduct was the source of racical antagonism.—

Lord G. Hamilton: Hear, hear. So it was. (Cheers.)—Mr. Morley: The noble lord may hold that view, but he should not express it in that rash and random way.—Lord G. Hamilton: Wy not?—Mr. Morley: Because it is not in the least relevant to the amendment. (Cheers.) The noble lord ought to have brought it forward in a deliberate manner and in connection with some subject, so that we might defend Lord Ripon, if he needs defence. (Cheers.) There are plenty of things to be said against the excessive language which the noble lord has permitted himself to us and if the noble lord, in a full House and on a relevant occasion, repeats that language he will find that he will not escape a punishment somewhat similar to that which he received the other night. (Loud cheers and Ministerial laughter.)

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

THE QUEEN AT NETLEY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Louis of Battenberg, spent an hour on Feb. 11 in Netley Hospital. Her Majesty was received by General Davis, commanding the Southern District, the officers of his staff, and Surgeon-General Nash. Ascending by a lift to the top floor the Royal party made a tour of the surgical wards, and talked to the wounded men from the Indian frontier, expressing sympathy with them and wishing them a speedy recovery. Afterwards the Queen went round the medical wards on the first floor, and inspected other portions of the building. Netley was left at half past one, the Royal party returning by special train to Gosport and crossing to Cowes in the yacht Alberta. Her Majesty spared no pains to make herself acquainted with every man's case, and was wheeled into each ward in turn. Not every soldier was in bed, and those that were up, wearing a hospital undress of blue material, stood at "attention!" as the Sovereign passed, frequently, however, pausing to inquire of the men their antecedents and the circumstances under which they had been invalided home. Sometimes the information her Majesty desired was supplied by the medical officer, but every man was only too eager to reply to the sympathetic questioning, so gently pursued in the presence of the brilliantly-uniformed staff and the nursing sisters, picturesquely attired in grey gowns, white aprons, cambric caps, and short scarlet capes. The Queen, on the conclusion of her visit, was pleased to intimate that it was her intention on her return from the Continent to pay another visit to the hospital, when a much larger number of the wounded will have returned from the front. Should she be unable to pay that visit, her place will be taken by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Lady in Waiting at Osborne has communicated with Miss Norman, the Lady Superintendent, expressing the Queen's desire that a photograph should be sent to her of each of the wounded she saw, and that upon the back should be written a short history of the case. This work has at once been placed in hand, and when the news was communicated to the men themselves they were very much touched at the kindly thought of their Sovereign.

SENTENCE ON LORD WILLIAM NEVILL.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Feb. 15, William Beauchamp Nevill, commonly called Lord William Nevill, thirty-seven years of age, was indicted for forging and uttering an authority or request for the payment of the sum of £3,113 15s. with intent to defraud; for forging and uttering a promissary note for £3,113 15s.; and for forging and uttering an authority or request for the payment of £8,000 and a promissory note for that amount with intent to defraud. To all those charges he pleaded "Not guilty." He was also indicted for defraudently causing and inducing Mr. Herbert Henry Spender Clay to put his name to two documents—namely, promissory notes for £8,000 and £3,114 15s. respectively—in order that the same might be afterwards used and dealt with as valuable securities. To that indictment the prisoner pleaded "Guilty." There were other counts for a similar offence in December, 1896, to which also he pleaded "Guilty." Mr. Charles Matthews and Mr. Horace Avory prosecuted for the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., Mr. Danckwerts, and Mr. H. C. Richards, appeared for the prisoner; Mr. W. E. Hume Williams held a watching brief for Mr. Spender Clay. Mr. C. Matthews, for the prosecution, stated the facts of the case and intimated that the prisoner's plea of guilty on the first charge would be accepted. Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., on behalf of the prisoner, urged that in practising a deception, as he undoubtedly did on Mr. Clay, he did not realise that he was committing a breach of the criminal law; that but for the illness from which he had suffered while trying to make arrangements to meet his liabilities, Mr. Clay would have had no cause to complain; and that the prisoner returned to this country and surrendered as soon as he learned that proceedings were to be taken against him. Mr. C. Mathews said he desired on behalf of Mr. Clay to say that neither he nor any one associated with him had ever sought to attach criminal responsibility to Lord William Nevill. Mr. Clay had come there, as it was his duty, to give evidence after the proceedings had been instituted by the Public Prosecutor. In June, 1896, Lord William Nevill was involved to Mr. Samuel Lewis in the sum of something like £70,000, and in December he had further liabilities outside those contracted with Mr. Lewis.—Mr. Walton said that Lord William's friends had provided funds to meet those liabilities, and in point of fact he believed the whole of that £70,009 had been paid.

Mr. Justice Lawrence, addressing the prisoner, said: William Beauchamp Nevill, you have pleaded guilty to the charge of fraudulently inducing a person to put his name to a paper which was afterwards to be used as a valuable security. I need hardly point out to you that that in itself is an extremely serious offence, and it seems to me to be useless to distinguish between that and forgery, to which it might not have in law amounted, because the real offence that you have committed is this, that you have made yourself master of—as it were put into your own pocket—a large sum of money which, without this fraud, you could not have become possessed of. The fraud was first on Mr. Spender Clay, a person whom you had known from his youth, and who had lived on terms of intimacy with you, and who would naturally rely on your good faith and honour. He did that which was undoubtedly an unbusinesslike thing to do, a thing which no man of business would do for his own father; but you did obtain his signatures under false pretence that they were for a particular purpose, and the result of that was that you obtained this sum. If Mr. Spender Clay when called upon to pay had condoned your offence and had paid the money, no more would have been heard of it. He would have been the person defrauded. But he resisted the claim made upon him by Mr. Lewis. An action was brought, and the jury believed the account he gave of the transaction. The fact was that somebody must be defrauded, and it turned out that Mr. Lewis had to bear the loss. In my judgment, morally speaking, the crime was great as if you had abstracted the money from Mr. Clay's pocket or broken into Mr. Lewis's office and taken the money from his desk. I mention this because I wish you clearly to understand that the result of the crimes was to put £11,000 into your hand, leaving somebody—I am afraid you did not care who—to bear the loss. That being so, the question—a most difficult question—remains for me, as to what punishment should be awarded. I have listened with great care and attention to the eloquent appeal made by your counsel, and I desire to give the fullest effect to it. It is said on your behalf that you were suffering from pecuniary pressure; but Mr. Walton has said that that is no excuse. If this had been the case of some wretched City clerk, with a family of seven children, who, under heavy loss, helped himself from his master's till, there would have been nobody to speak for him in the circumstances: he would have been left to his fate. It is said that to a man in your position any punishmnet passed on you would be felt more keenly by you then by an ordinary person; but I wish to point out to you and others that the higher the position persons hold the greater are their responsibilities. Then it is said, and this touches and goes nearest my heart, that what you have done will bring sorrow to those connected with you. That also happens in every case. In the case of the clerk whom I have mentioned the blow falls with the greatest severity on his wife and children. I have looked, and I am sorry to say, that I looked in vain, for any extenuating circumstances. It seems to me to be about as bad a case of fraud as it is possible to conceive. I do not want to say anything to trouble you necessarily. All I will say is that by your conduct you have brought disgrace and dishonour upon an ancient and a noble name, you have brought sorrow and suffering and shame to those who are near and dear to you, you have forfeited the position which you held and which should have been a guarantee for your honesty at least if not for your honour. Your crime has been great and your sentence must be severe. That sentence is that you be sent to penal servitude for five years.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

Sir Lepel Griffin writes to the *Times*:—In the presence of the declaration of policy made by the Prime Minister on the opening of Parliament, supplemented by the speeches and despatches of other Ministers, nothing remains from which a serious attack on the Government can be framed. The question before the country is the general future frontier policy, and past mistakes count for little. No one cares for the academic wrangle about breach of faith. At the close of a campaign it is generally necessary to modify the declaration with which it was opened. The tribes judge our deeds, not our proclamations, of which not one tribesman in a thousand has ever heard; while, as for the promises and invitations of the headmen, they can be procured in any number by a competent Political Officer for a few thousand rupees. The Radicals must be permitted to make some party capital out of their belated and infertile impulse to retire from Chitral, forgetting that it was but a natural development of their original sin of retiring from every place from which retirement is possible. The law of chances decrees that when a political party invariably retire it must occasionally be in the right. The future policy as laid down in general terms by Lord Salsbury is one that can be cordially and completely accepted by all those opponents of aggressive frontier action who place the peace and prosperity of India above barren party victories. It is a charter which assures a wise and reasonable frontier administration so long as he is Prime Minister and so long as his statesmanlike views inspire the Unionist party. He declares himself opposed to a military forward policy and to the occupation of a single position in the territory of the tribes which is not, in the judgment of a sufficient consensus of expert men, an absolute necessity. Our secure and uninterrupted control of the Khaibar, the great trade and military road into Northern Afghanistan, is a matter of course. But Lord Salisbury states his conviction that every additional post is an additianal danger, an additional evil, and tends to put off the day, so greatly desired, which shall see the reconciliation of the independent tribes with the rest of our Indian subjects. He believes that a forward policy is inevitable, but it is the inevitable conquest by the gentle means of example and gradual intercourse. This is the policy which for many years was pursued by the Punjab Government with great and increasing success and which the provocative action of recent years has only interrupted. Whether, as the Prime Minister seems to believe, it is a natural law that a barbarous mountain population must, in time, accept the civilisation of a neighbouring population of the plains is open to dispute. The history of Greece, of Rome, of India, and of medieval Europe would rather suggest that a careless civilisation is liable to be overwhelmed and drowned by the irruption of barbarism. In any case the law is slow in operation. The Roman civilisation in England, which ours in India much resembles, had not in 300 years affected the northern barbarians; and, indeed, it was only in the last century that the Scotch highlands were brought under law and order. It must further be remembered that in our Indian frontier districts the results of English civilisation are very superficial and that it has in no way influenced the lives and ideas of the mass of the population, who differ little from their independent kinsmen across the border. But, however, this may be, the speech of Lord Salisbury will be welcomed by all reasonable and partiotic men as a statesmanlike decision of a difficult and dangerous question, and it gives the death-blow to the loud demands for the annexation, subjugation, and disarmament of independent territory which the Indian Government and the Amir of Kabul have been pleased sed to divide between them by an imaginary line, but which neither they nor he are able to occupy.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE ZOLA TRIAL IN PARIS.

SEVERAL "scenes" have occurred during the Zola trial in Paris this week. On Feb. 11, Colonel Picquart stated that every desire was manifested on the part of superior officers to hush up the Esterhazy case. General de Pellieux said the Esterhazy courtmartial was held with closed doors at the special instruction of the War Minister, and spoke of officers shedding their blood on the battlefield with a sneer at Zola, who retorted that there were victories of the pen as well as of the sword. On Feb. 12 M. Jaures, the Socialist Deputy, in his evidence, made a noteworthy speech, demanding "lights," and in an angry altercation between Colonel Picquart and Colonel Henry the latter said, "Colonel Picquart lies." The consequence of this was a challenge but it was understood that it will not be fought until after the close of the Zola trial. It transpired that Dreyfus was convicted on the strenght of a secret document shown to his judges but not to himself or his counsel. The witnesses on Feb. 14 included M. Bertillon and the handwriting experts, M. Hubbard, a Deputy, and M. Yves Guyot, ex-Minister. On Feb. 15 a large number of witnesses, idcluding one from Brussels, testified that the writing of the memorandum upon which Dreyfus was condemned and that of the Esterhazy letters, was that of one and the same person, and that person was Esterhazy. The magistrate's report of his examination of Madame de Boulancy was read. She said she had received several very compromising letters from Commandant Esterhazy, and he had made strenuous efforts to obtain their return, but she had retained them for her own protection. The most striking incident on Feb. 16 was the intimation by General de Pellieux that war was nearer than might be supposed, and that if the jury allowed the officers to be attacked there would be another debacle in which France would be obliterated from the map of Europe. Some members of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris on Feb. 12. endeavoured to obtain information from the French Government as to "the relations of the Minister of War with the family of the convict Dreyfus." The Government refused to enter upon the subject until the close of the Zola trial. The minister of War declared that he would never consent to revision of the trial of a man who had been justly condemned, and that, if such a revision were to take place, he would immidiately resign. The House decided, by a majority of 473 to 72, to postpone the questions which some deputies wished to put until after the close of the Zola trial. M. Millevoye has told a patriotic meeting that the secret document in the Dreyfus case contained these words, "Let that scoundrel Dreyfus be called upon to supply what he promised us.—(Signed) WILLIAM."

During the trial of M. Zola on February 17 General de Pellieux said that at the time of the Castelin interpellation in the Chamber, the Ministry, of War obtained the absolute proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. He had seen a note that reached the War Ministry which said:—"Never say that you have had relations with that Jew," and added that General de Boisdeffre could confirm it. The Court adjourned amidst uproar for the attendance of General de Boisdeffre.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—FEB. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr L Davidson, MCS
Mr H G Boyce, B
Mr J W Oliver, B
Major L J Peyton
Major E W Cunliffe
Major W F Cahusac
Capt M B Roberts
Capt H H Roddy
Capt R J Bentinck
Capt W A L Cowie
Lieut F Owen-Lewis
Lieut A le F Smith
Lieut C S Eastmead
Lieut F C Nicolas
Sec-Lieut G N J Keene
Surg-Lt-Col H Hamilton
Surg-Major A F Ferguson
Sub-Condr W MacDowell

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H A Bamford, B, 6 mos
Lieut-Col G P M Prichard 3 mos
Major W S Marshall, 14 days
Major J W Currie, 3 mos
Capt N Kirby, 3 days
Surg-Capt A Street, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Earle, BCS
Mr E C Fowler B
Mr D H Allan, B
Lieut-Col W L C Baddeley, RE
Lieut-Col R Falton
Major W S Marshall
Major E H H Montresor
Capt N Kirby
Capt C Fritton
Lieut A F Thomason
Lieut A W Peck
Lieut A L Longhurst
Lieut J E E Craster
Lieut A H Babington
Surg-Capt L Rogers
Condr H Brazier
Sub-Condr S W Thatcher

INDIA OFFICE, FEB. 15.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors to be Lieutenant-Cols: W J B Bird, Col N R Stewart, A W D Campbell, C S Wheler, Brevet Lieut-Col E G Barrow, W G Mansel, M C Cooke-Collis, C F Gamoier, F G L Mainwaring, A B Mein, M I Gibbs, C M FitzGerald. Captains to be Majors: A P Westlake, D S O, W C H Mackintosh, E. Carbonaro, J H Parsons. Lieutenants to be Captains W S Jacob, F C Laing, the Hon. A F Napier, A C Hickley, R W A Denne, T M Kirkwood, A P D C Stuart, K J G Donolly, R B B Howe, A C H Smithett. To be Lieutenants - Lieuts. W N Lushington, Royal Irish Regt.; H L Haughton, Royal Munster Fusiliers; G. Warneford, Wiltshire Regt.; G R D Churchill, East Surrey Regt.; P H Dyke Worcestershire Regt.; M E L Bruce, Derbyshire Regt.; C H B Lees, Wiltshire Regt.; L M R Deas, Yorkshire Light Infantry; A C Wall, Middlesex Regt.; B R Daunt, Royal Sussex Regt.; A H Buist, Royal Scots Fusiliers; A G Ames, West Yorkshire Regt.; G N L. Laboutouche, Suffolk Regt.; R T C Calvert, Worcestershire Regt.; E J Arthur, Lancashire Fusiliers; G C M Wheeler, Wiltshire Regt; A M Houston, Manchester Regt.; H Hutseberg, Cheshire Regt.; S G Halliday, Royal Sussex Regt; B A Corbett, South Staffordshire Regt; Sec-Lieut D A D McVean, Manchester Regt; Lieuts. H A Holdich, Scottish Rifles, A M Kettlewell, R A; T J Willans, Royal Irish Regt; D Deans, R A; C Wigram, R A; W O Grant, South Lancashire Regt; C B Stokes, East Kent Regt; Sec.-Lieuts J T Marsh, 4th Dragoon Guards; M C Nengle, Somersetshire L I; and A M Hennell, Hampshire Regt. Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—B R Graham, S M Tahourdin, H R E Pratt, W L Dundas, G H Sawyer, L R Vaughan, V G Menzies, W M Fordham, E C L Wallace, K Henderson, I A Keble, G A McWatters. To be Second-Lieutenants:—Sec.-Lieuts. W G K Green, East Yorkshire Regt; G P O Carnegy, South Staffordshife Regt; and C H Martin, Bedfordshire Regt. The following Second-Lieutenants from the Unattached List:—R A Carpenter, N M Geoghegan, W W van Someren.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeon-Lieutenants.—T H Delany, J W F Rait, S R Douglas, E J O'Meara, G Tate, R F Baird, A T Gage, G C Laing, G McPherson, S Hunt, A G Sargent, W H Cox, de Vere Condon, H A J Gidney, H Kirkpatrick, F D S Fayrer, P K Chitale, W Lethbridge.

The Queen has approved of the restoration of the following officers from the Half Pay List to the Effective List:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. P A Smurthwaite and Lieut. W B Staunton.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the following Officer to the Half-pay List.

Indian Medical Service.—Surg.-Lieut. Col. H Mc Calman, M D, Bombay Establishment.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following Officers:—

Indian Medical Service.—Surg.-Lieut. Cols. G Price, M D, Bengal Establishment; H Adey and H D Masani, Bombay Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the Service by the following officer—

Indian Staff Corps.—Sec.- Lieut. H C Luckhardt

The following appointment has been made to the Staff in India:—Capt D L Mallaby, R E to be A D C to Major Gen. Sir W Galbraith K C B, Commanding a first Class District.

Erratum.—In the 'London Gazette' of Dec. 21 1897, the promotion of the following Officers of the Iddian Subordinate Medical Establishment should have been notified as "Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon—Lieutenant to be Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon Captain,—H Tallent, R Hollingsworth, and H Roberts.—*London Gazette.*

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following are the names of the successful candidates for the fifteen appointments which were competed for in the recent examination. Thirty-six competitors entered for the examination, and thirty-three were reported qualified:—

T Hunter	3170
W H Batt[illegible]	[illegible]
H H Meakin	3215
G Hutcheson	3057
R W Anthony	3006
G E Stewart	2946
H Boulton	2994
J W Watson	2962
H F S Genge	2904
E F G Tucker	2886
W G Liston	2876
F S C Thompson	2805
H J R Twigg	2770
C W McG Orpen	2745
T S Novis	2721

Thirty six candidates competed and thirty-three were reported qualified.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following is a list of the successful candidates in order of merit for commissions in the Army Medical Staff. Marks as appended:—

W H S Nickerson	2775
A E Walter	2603
G E Nickerson	2517
A E Weld	2504
J S Gallie	2474
G B Crisp	243[illegible]
M B G Walton	2424
W Jagger	2323
A R MacCarthy	2275
R Selby	2196
A E Thorp	2163
E J Dobbin	2154
A R O'Flahertie	2148
H Herrick	2127
C W Mainprise	2103
G J S Archer	2069
R S H Funr	2066
H O Hall	2058
F J C Heffernan	1994
J Cowan	1965
E P Hewitt	1943

There were thirty-eight vacancies and only twenty-one candidates were qualified.

THE NATU BROTHERS

A LONG correspondence has taken place between Sir W. Wedderburn, M. P., Chairman of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, and Lord George Hamilton M. P., Secretary for India on the subject of the arrest and continued detention of the Sirdar Brothers Natu of Poona. Writing on the 8th inst, Lord George Hamilton said:—"You are no doubt aware that the regulation under which Sirdar B. R. Natu and his brother are detained, for the reasons of State specified in the Preamble, can only be put in force as regards 'individuals, against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceedings, or when such proceedings may not be adopted to the nature of the case or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper.' The Government of Bombay, therefore, by putting the regulation in force against the brothers Natu, have clearly indicated the view which they take as to the advisability of instituting judical proceedings against them; and I am to inform you, in reply to your question that there is no present intention of bringing them to trial. The Government of Bombay are in possession of information which has convinced them that such detention is necessary in order to secure Her Majesty's dominions from internal commotion, and that it must, in the opinion of that Government, be continued until they are satisfied that the public tranquillity would not be endangered by the release of the brothers Natu."

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, FEB. 15.

Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regt—Gen F A, Lord Chelmsford, G C B, to be Colonel vice Gen Sir D Lysons, G C B, deceased.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt C K Bushe is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

4th Dragoon Guards—Major A A Sandys is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

8th Hussars—Super Lieut M de Bathe to be Lieutenant, vice W B C Burdon, resigned, Sec Lieut F M Jennings to be Lieutenant, vice L F Ricardo, resigned.

10th Hussars—Major the Hon G L Bryan retires on retired pay, Capt A Hughes-Onslow to be Major, vice the Hon G L Bryan, Lieuts the Hon T W Brand, Adjutant, vice A Hughes-Onslow, Anthony A C, Earl of Shaftesbury, to complete establishment, and N W Curzon, vice Anthony A C, Earl of Shaftesbury, seconded for service on the Staff; to be Captains, Sec Lieut T P A Holford, from the Cardigan Artillery, Western Division, Royal Artillery, to be Second Lieut, vice C W H Crichton promoted.

19th Hussars—Sec Lt H A Porter is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

20th Hussars - Lieut H Street, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's, Royal Berkshire Regt, to be Lieut, vice F J Gossett, who exchanges.

Royal Malta Artillery—Captain, with local and temporary rank, W Savona to be Major, with local and temporary rank, vice A B Carbonaro, resigned.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut the Hon R FitzRoy Somerset is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Lt E F O Gascoigne to be Battn Adjutant, vice Lieut G F Molyneux-Montgomerie, who has resigned that appointment.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut G Fremantle is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Lieut C A Bryce, from 4th Bn the Devonshire Regt, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut G Fremantle.

Scots Guards—Sec Lieut St C A J MacLeay resigns his commission.

Regimental Districts—Col W A Bridge, 1st Regimental District, the Royal Scots Lothian Regt, is placed on retired pay. Brevet Col A W Sheringham, from Lieut-Col half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 22nd Regimental District, the Cheshire Regt, vice Col W B Butlin, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Buffs, East Kent Regt—Capt A D Gaddes to be Adjutant, vice Capt E C J Williams, who has vacated that appointment.

King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regt—Lt J G T Bruce is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

Norfolk Regt—Capt G W B Brett is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept, Sec Lieut R H Buxton is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Prince of Wales's Own, West Yorkshire Regt—Lieut A C Daly to be Adjutant, vice Capt F W Towsey, whose period of service in that appointment has expired, Qmr and Hon Lt J Holbourn, from the East Lancashire Regt to be Qmr, vice Hon Lieut J Cuttle, who exchanges.

Leicestershire Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieut o Sec Lt F D Harrison is antedated to Nov 27, 1897.

Princess of Wales's Own, Yorkshire Regt—Super Capt J W B Silvorthorne to be Capt, vice J T Cotsworth, promoted.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt A W G L Cole is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

South Wales Borderers—Lt F M Gillespie is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Gloucestershire Regt—Capt C H Hill is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

East Lancashire Regt - Qmr and Hon Lt J Cuttle, from the Prince of Wales's Own, West Yorkshire Regt, to be Qmr, vice Hon Lt J Holbourn, who exchanges.

Duke of Wellington's, West Riding Regt—Lt W K Trotter, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under the provisions of a Royal Warrant.

Royal Sussex Regt - Qmr Sergt C Philipps to be Qmr, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Hon Capt W Speak, retired

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt P S Stanhope, for service in the Army Pay Department Lieut A J F Eden for service under the Colonial Office, and Sec Lieut L H R Pope-Hennessy, for service under the Colonial Office are seconded

Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt—Lieut P G Rigby is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Princess Charlotte of Wales Royal Berkshire Regt - Lieut F J Gossett, from 20th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice H Street, who exchanges.

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—Sec Lieuts C E Heathcote, vice M R Walker, killed in action, and J D Doull, vice T P Dowdall, killed in action, to be Lieutenants.

King's Shropshire Light Infantry—Lt Col P H Murray, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half pay Major J Spens to be Lieut Colonel vice P H Murray.

York and Lancaster Regt—Capt and Brevet Major temporary Lt Col G F R Henderson to be Major, vice Brevet Lt Col W J Kirkpatrick, promoted.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Lieut H M Blair is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt, Royal Canadians—Capts A F Magee and H D Harvest are seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

Army Service Corps—Lieuts C C Macdonald, H F T Fisher and T P Johnson are seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

Staff—Col temporary Major Gen G Cox, now a Colonel on the Staff, commanding the troops in Natal, to be Brigadier-General on the Staff to command the troops in Natal.

School of Gunnery—Lieut F P Hutchinson, Royal Artillery to be Second Assistant Superintendent of Experiments, vice Capt G Tyacke, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment has expired Lieut F S Butcher, Royal Artillery, to be Third Assistant Superintendent of Experiments, vice Lieut F P Hutchinson, Royal Artillery.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Major F S Heuston, FRCSI, from the Seconded List, to be Surgeon Major, vice A Perry retired Surg Captains M T Yarr, FRCSI, L P Mumby, MB, C H Melville, MB, B L Mills, MB, MD, FRCS, G S Cardew, M B, H Cocks, M B, J B Wilson, M D, J G B [illegible], M D, J Kearney, M D, F A Saw, M B, F W G Hall, M B, A Kennedy, H G Elkington, J B W Buchanan, M B, F T Skerrett F R C S I, H M Adamson, M B, T G Lavie, H Brown, M B, F H Cork[illegible]ry, W R Crooke-Lawless, M D, W P Squire, and S J W Hayman, to be Surgeon Majors, Surgeons on probation—H O B Browne-Mason, F S Penny, B Watts, H G Martin, J G Berne, F F Carroll, M B, J D G Macpherson, M B, W P Gwynn, S de C O'Grady, M B, A H O Young, E A Bourke, M M Lowsley, A C Lupton, M B, G B Carter, M B, N H Ross M B, [illegible] Collingwood, and C J O'Gorman to be Surgeon-Lieutenants.

Army Pay Dept—Staff Paymr and Hon Lt Col W C J F Nott retires on retired pay, Paymr and Hon Major C S andes to be Staff Paymaster, vice Hon Lt Col W C J F Nott, Capt T Edwards, from the Royal Irish Rifles, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Indian Staff Corps - Cols J Burne and G E Hancock are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

The following Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College to be second Lieutenants:—

2nd Life Guards—Ralph F Howard, Earl of Wicklow, in succession to Lieut the Hon N W Hill Trevor, resigned.

3rd Dragoon Guards—H J J Patten, vice G A Burgoyne, promoted

4th Dragoon Guards—S M Bruce, vice R B H Gibbins, resigned, A H N Corsellis, vice C Crosbie, promoted.

10th Hussars—The Hon F W Stanley, in succession to Lieut N W Curzon, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—The Hon B C Gordon Lennox, in succession to Lieut Lord J P Cecil, retired; T Towneley, Lord O'Hagan, vice I A Broadwood, promoted Sir R M Filmer, Bart, in succession to Lieut P A Clive, seconded.

Scots Guards—The Hon J J Dalrymple, in succession to Lieut C F S Vandeleur, D S O, seconded.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—L D Wedd, vice G W Poynder, promoted.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—E A P Vaughan, vice J H Morrah, promoted, E F Thrupp, vice R H F Newton promoted.

Northumberland Fusiliers—A C L H Jones, vice H C Hall, promoted.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—L W Le M Carey, vice L G T Stone, promoted.

King's Liverpool Regt—H C Owen, vice G M P Hawthorn promoted.

Norfolk Regt—F R Day, vice L H Abbott, promoted.

Lincolnshire Regt—R F G Bromhead Hon Queen's Cadet, vice F D Gibbes, promoted, A G Galloway Hon Queen's India Cadet, vice R d'E Hill, promoted.

Devonshire Regt—T B Harris, vice N Luxmore promoted.

Suffolk Regt—G H Walford, vice A P Frankland, promoted, C J B Cooke vice C V Ommanney, promoted.

Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry—A W S Paterson, vice P Mark Wardlaw, promoted.

Prince of Wale's Own West Yorkshire Regt—C S Pike, vicle A A W Spencer, promoted, A M Boyall, vice F P Worsley, promoted.

East Yorkshire Regt—B Lawrence, vice G H Davis, promoted, O C Wilkinson Hon Queen's Cadet, in succession to Lieut E T Marshall, promoted.

Bedfordshire Regt—A J M Binny, vice E G Sexton, promoted.

Leicestershire Regt—S O Everitt, vice G C R Mundy, promoted.

Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—P H Keen, vice C V Edwards, promoted W G Tarbet, on augmentation C H de St P Bunbury, Hon Queen's Cadet, on augmentation.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—N M'Donald Teacher, vice C F H Rumbold, promoted.

South Wales Borderers—D Le G Pitcher, vice G B C Ward promoted.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—J M V Stewart, vice C P J Ovans, promoted.

Cameronians, Scottish Rifles—V C Sandilands, vice J W Osborne, promoted.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—N H Lincoln, vice H A Johnson, promoted, R H Waller, vice H T Manley, promoted.

Worcestershire Regt—G M C Davidge, vice R E L Townsend, promoted.

East Lancashire Regt—R A Gossett, vice W J Lambert, promoted.

East Surrey Regt—N E Willoughby, vice A T Robinson, promoted, J P Benson, vice L W Johnson, seconded.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—A T Libby, vice F A Dickinson, promoted.

Border Regt—S H F Muriel, on augmentation.

Royal Sussex Regt—C F W Hughes, vice E M Crawley-Boevey, promoted

Hampshire Regt—H F Ashby, vice F S Geary, promoted.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—The Hon G W F S Foljambe vice R E Salkeld, promoted

Essex Regt—A B Coddington (Hon, Queen's Cadet), vice B D L G Anley, promoted

Loyal, North Lancashire Regt—G T Body, vice R E H James promoted; A M C Webster, vice C de Putron, promoted.

Northamptshire Regt—F K Bally, vice C R J Mowatt promoted.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—C Pierce, vice A H Bathurst, promoted, L H M P Cockerell, vice R P Harvey, promoted

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—H D Buchanan-Dunlop, vice F J Joslin, promoted

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry—E F W Barker, vice C E Heathcote, promoted R W S Stanton, vice J D Doull promoted

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—F H Dansey, vice J D'Oyly, promoted, H W F Ricketts, vice C E S Cox, promoted

Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt A S Conway vice L J Wyatt, promoted

Durham Light Infantry—C D Shafto, vice L F Ashburner, promoted, R M Tyler, vice G L Gregory, resigned

Royal Irish Rifles—R G Baker, vice H Wilding, promoted.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—C M Gibbon, vice F A M Welsh, promoted

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—J Kennedy, vice A Ephinston, promoted, O C Herbert, vice R J P Cox promoted

Royal Munster Fusiliers—H S Jervis, vice R R B Jackson, promoted, D J Pritchard, vice G C Garratt, promoted, C A D Best, vice W A Hutchinson, promoted

Rifle Brigade—The Prince Consort's Own—The Hon J A Crichton, vice B G R Oldfield, promoted, E T Scriven vice the Hon H Cavendish, deceased, C H Dillon, vice T Close, resignd.

West India Regt—L G M Harcourt, vice F Swabey, promoted, C E Hills, vice J C Robertson, promoted, E Gibb, vice H D Russell, promoted

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—G L B Bennett, to Scout, in command, Feb 17, R C Leader, retired, to Victory, additional, for transport service, Feb 21.

Lieutenants—E M Philpots, to Wildfire, W J T Saunders, to Nile, Feb 9, C W Trousdale, to Australia, Feb 10, M E F Kerrs, R A Nugent, and R Stirling, to Bonaventure, Mar 3, E V F R Dugmore, to Pigeon, undated, H T W Smith, to Sirius, lent, H W Helby and C E Stainer, to Dart, Mar 4, F May, to Dart, undated, R M Lambert and W G E Ruck-Keene, to Vernon, additional, Feb 26, H W Grant, to Cambridge, lent Feb 28, H A Blake, to Excellent, additional for gunnery course, Feb 26. A R Du Domaine, C S Bullen, and F W Mace—the last three (a) R N R—to the Excellent and Vernon, for gunnery and torpedo course, Feb 26, R Dowling, R N R, to Cambridge, for gunnery course, (Feb 26); A P Savill, to Cambridge, for gunnery course; F B S Notley and R Bell, to Cambride, for gunnery course, and afterwards to Defiance, for torpedo course, Feb 26, last three a, R N R.

Sub-Lieutenant—J F Warton, to Pigeon, undated

Midshipmen—R T W Ferraud, J S Schafer, F M Austen, H T C Gibbs, J G Neligan, E Aldridge, R E Thoyts, and A T Tillard, to Bonaventure, Mar 3.

Naval Cadet—S J K Lawford, to Bonaventure March 8.

Fleet Engineer—W J Abbot, to St George Feb 19.

Engineers—R St J Naper, to Scout R B Garde, to Skate, Feb 1.

Assistant Engineers—F W Sydenham, to Hibernia H G Ash to Conqueror W P Legate, to Surprise F Magrath, to Ranad, Feb 16.

Fleet Surgeon—L H Kellett, M A, M D, to Vernon March 3.

Staff Surgeons—T J Crowley, M M D, to Bonaventure March 4, F W Stericker, B A M B, to Amphion J Barry, M D, J Andrew, M D, H J Hadden, B A, M B, to Thunderer, E H Meaden, to Fearless, Feb 16.

Surgeons—W R Center, M B, to Fox, L E James, to Bonaventure March 3, M J Smith, BA, MB, to Sirius Feb 17, and to Pigeon undated W S H Sequeira, M B, to Sirius Feb 17, and to Eclipse undated, E Folliott, to Jason H A Julius, to Sphinx Feb 17 A O Robardt, to Dart undated.

Paymaster—W L Gill, to Bonaventure March 3.

Assistant Paymasters—A Taylor, to Bonaventure March 3, R P Walker, to Pigeon, undated.

Clerk—A E Stack, to Sans Pariel Feb 14.

Assistant Clerks—F W Walshe and P J Hazel, to Eclipse, Feb 16.

Chief Gunners—J Candy, to Pembroke, additional W C Tarrant, to President, Feb 16.

Gunners—A Weeks, to Benbow, for torpedo duties Feb 8, E S Norman, to Thetis Feb 15, E Sims, to Agincourt; J Wood (T), to Vernon; P Williams, to Belle'sle; H Hawkes (a), to Naiad; J Creber, to Bonaventure March 3.

Boatswains—P Muir, to Pembroke, additional, for Agincourt, W Speller, to Thetis Feb 15.

Carpenters—W Neale, to Thetis, A Hughes, to Minerva, Feb 15.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer—H West, to Alexandra.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Maroa, 4,451 tons, Captain C Adams, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain J Wilson, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain E G Andrews, sailed on Saturday for Japan &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain N F Ferris, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon (22nd February), via Colombo, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 3rd March, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Waterhouse, Captain Radcliffe, Mr Filgate, Mr Armstrong, Mr Foster, Mr Benelechi and 22 deck.

The Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 1,519 tons, Captain G Kennewig, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Hamburg via Antwerp, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced very heavy weather and high sea in the mediterranean and then strong N E monsoon in the Indian Ocean. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade & Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain J W Burnat, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bushreh (16th, February,) with a general cargo, 99 cases opium and 18 deck passengers. She experienced heavy weather with strong N W and N E winds with high confused sea 200 miles off Bombay and then N E Winds and fine weather.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 5.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
	PRINCE'S DOCK.					
C	Egypt	4197	Briscoe	Marseilles	12-3	P & O S N Co
E	Vadala	2165	Hutchison	N F		M M & Co
H & J	Setos	1153	Jacobs	Zanzibar	16-3	F Heyer
K	City of Venice	2229	Snow	Karachi	1-3	F F & Co
L	Ponani	552	Ahmed	N F		S & Co
Q	Booldana	2144	Skinner	Zanzibar	7-3	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Mahanadi	547	Adam	Karachi	1-3	S & Co
	Ceres	2318	Pickthorn	N F		K Nixon
	Kaveri	553	Ismail	Bhownagar	5-3	S & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
3	Warora	2565	Hugill	Mauritius		M M & Co
4	Veronia	1950	Tocque	China	15-3	P & O S N Co
6	Hydaspes	1912	Daniel	China		P & O Co
7	Shannon	2380	Cole	Aden	5-3	P & O Co
8	Blue Cross	1991	Storm	Liverpool		Bombay Co
11	Bq Pawady	458	Jungham	Mauritius		V E & Co
12	Couch	2314	Steck	Genoa	4-3	W & A G
14	Iran	1065	Hughes	Marseilles		E B & Co
15	Metis	2196	Cross	Antwerp	23-2	W & A G & Co
15	Brindisi	2266	Watkins			P & O S N Co
16	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	8-3	M M & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Armenia	3396 tons gross				W & A Graham & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m 44'38.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, March 3
	Carthage s	London	Aden, Feb 28
	Chupra s	Ferris	Rangoon, Feb 22
	H M S Eclipse	Inglefield	Karachi
	Henry Bolckow s	Bennet	Bushreh, Feb 16
	Drachenfels s	Keanewig	Hamburg, Jan 16

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Shannon s	Cole	Aden
	Maroa s	Adams	Calcutta
	Bhundara s	Stebbing	Calcutta, &c
	Mazagon s	Andrews	Yokohama, &c
	Sirsa s	Skinner	Calcutta, &c
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Persian Gulf

The steamer Onda, Captain Wilson, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Salazie, for China, Japan, &c.
" Warora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Carthage, for Aden.

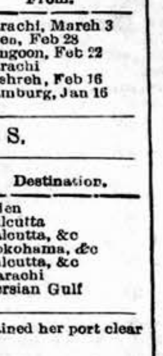
INDIGESTION
SPEEDILY CURED BY
Condy's Fluid
Book of Directions and Physicians' Reports on every bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."
Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the Sole Manufacturers.

CAUTION.

Insist on buying Condy's Fluid.

See that the bottle is like this ☞

In India worthless imitations of CONDY'S FLUID are often sold to the unwary purchaser.



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"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.
J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
J. & R. Tennent
BREWED IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER
Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.
Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay-Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.
Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co

Neave's
Food
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
For
Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.
Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.
Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.
And
The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."
Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago!
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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Dry Imperial
MOËT & CHANDON
Finest extra quality
CHAMPAGNES.
SHIPPED BY
MOET AND CHANDON,
EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
ESTABLISHED 1743.
DRY IMPERIAL.
USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
RETAIL AGENTS:
MESSRS DENISON & CO.,
33, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLD & Co.'s
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'
It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.
WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.
FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. IT'S VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."
—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).
THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.
There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

WATSON'S
DUNDEE
WHISKIES
ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH AND THE BEST TO DRINK: AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.
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Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
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BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

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FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
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Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER.
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co, BOMBAY.

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ELLIMAN'S
ROYAL
EMBROCATION.
1/- 2/- 2/6 3/6 per bottle
Prepared only by Elliman, Sons & Co. Slough. England.
"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt."
Lieut. Col. Blumenthal 2nd Dragoon Regt.
Ellimans in Germany.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hooks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM.
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST. LONDON

ATKINSON'S

NEWEST PERFUME

AOLINE (Regd.)

"Most Refreshing."

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
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"Grand flavour, delicate arom ... Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *nalyists*

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CHOCOLATE WAFERS Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

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REVIVISCENT' CHOCOLATE. nvented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where s ga considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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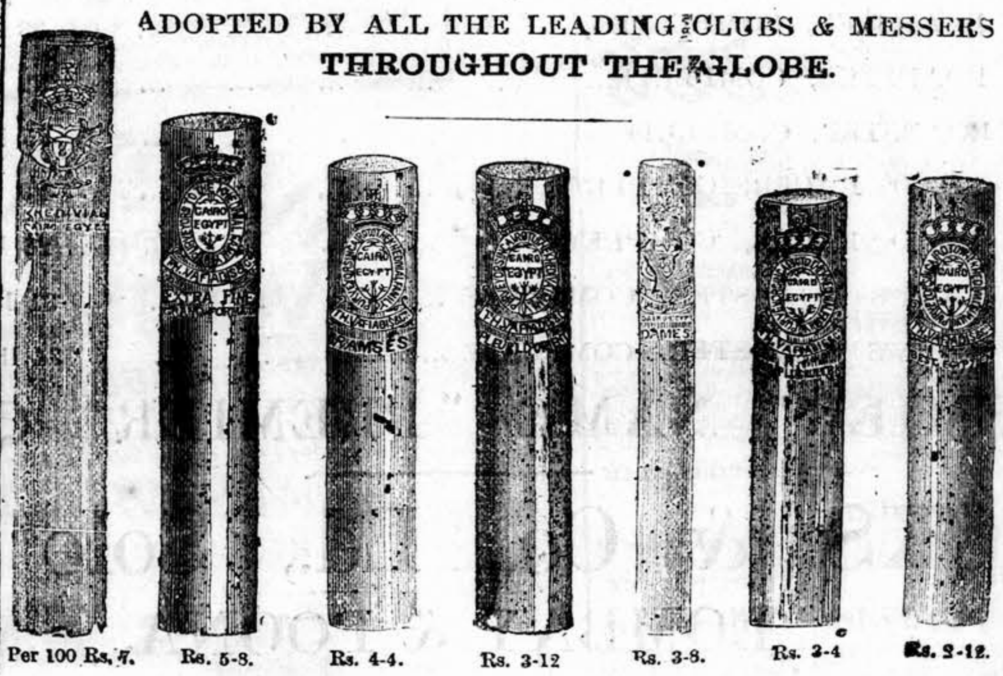

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HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

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"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

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COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

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There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

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Sold Everywhere. ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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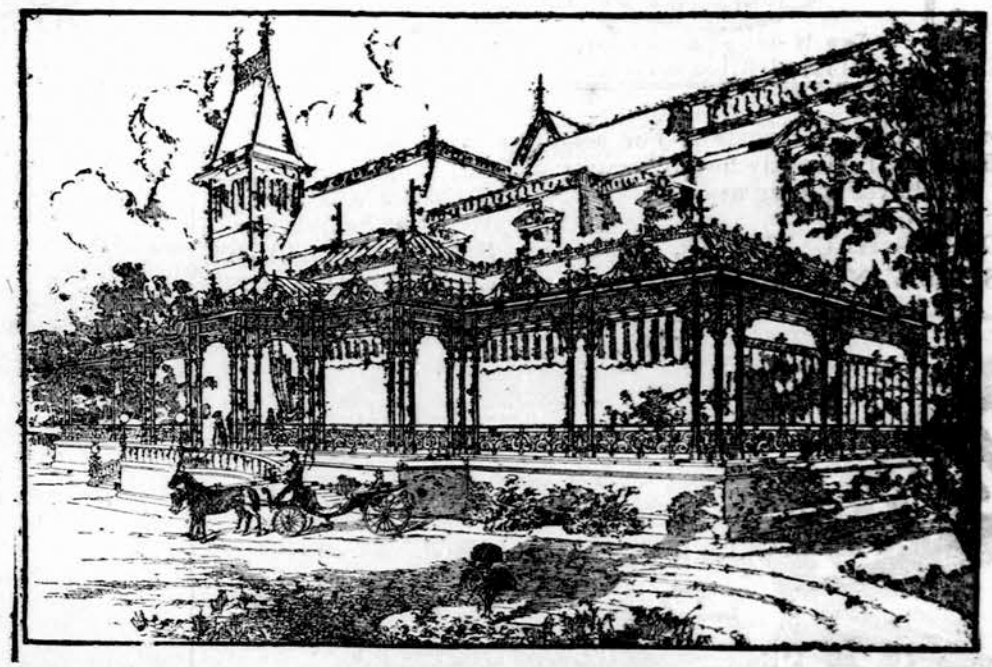
BRACKETS,
COLUMNS,
GATES,
ARCADES,
RAILINGS,
PAVILIONS,
PILASTERS,
BALCONIES,
TERMINALS,
FLAGSTAFFS,
ALTAR RAILS,
ORNL. FRONTS,
ORNL. ROOFING,
CLOCK TOWERS,



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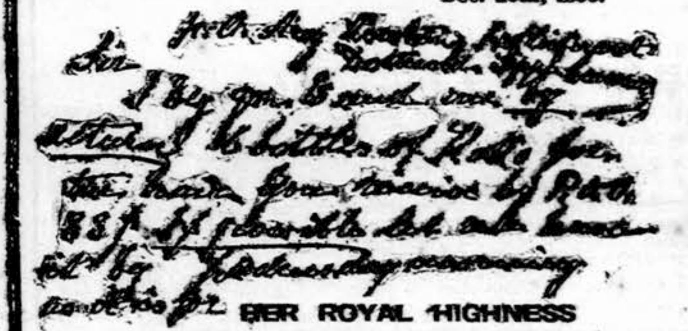
Dec. 20th, 1895.



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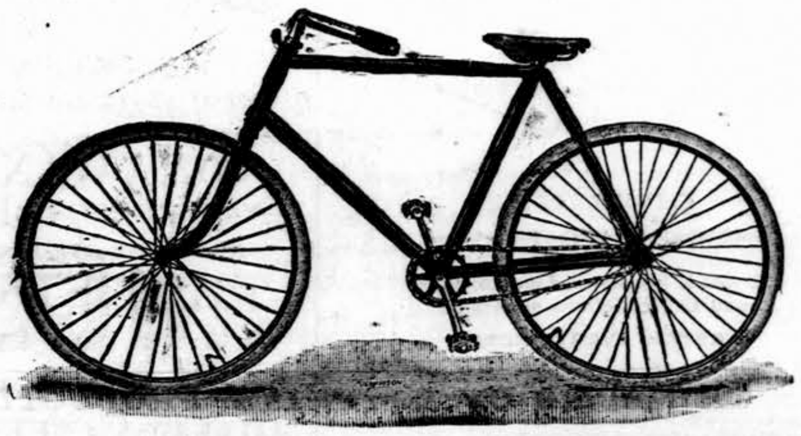

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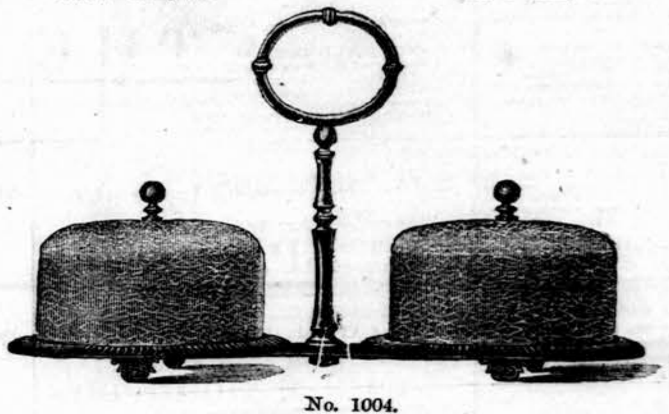

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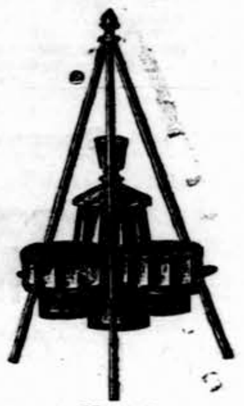

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